SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 124. BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUN. DRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st May	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th August	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th May	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
28th May.	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.
28th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
30th ,,	VASNA	10 a.m. Busreh via Karachi

B. I. Sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 129.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th June
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14thJune	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wadi.	5843	28thJune	12th July

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7772	28th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	10th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
48 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa,
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Welteevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address :—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.
B.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., (LTD. & Reduced.)
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
AGENCIES

INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Harjibhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java) Butterworth Co.;
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S D Kapar & Co.,
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON { Sedgwick (Agencies) Commercial Assurance (Marine Underwriting

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, GENERAL MANAGER.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration! Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	.. ..	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	.. .. ..	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	.. .. ..	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	.. .. ..	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	.. .. ..	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	.. .. ..	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khatwadi Main Road.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY, AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK in a Solicitors' Office, having experience of search work in Sub-Registrar's, Collector's and Municipal Offices. Apply Box No. 271A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A19743

WANTED—MANAGERS on Rs. 75, Rs. 125, Rs. 175, Clerks, Typists, Cashiers. Apply stating salary with 3 annas stamp to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A10497

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful necessaries. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar). A R10490

WANTED—2ND CLASS SHIFT ENGINEER to take charge of 1,000 K. W. Steam Alternators, Switch Board and Babcock and Wilcox Boilers. Apply stating experience and salary required to THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Kamala Buildings, Gwalior. A 19744

WANTED for the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, one ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 150—15—350, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. Applicants must be Graduates in Mathematics of a recognised University, and should state experience since graduation. Applications should reach the PRINCIPAL before the 10th June, 1924, at the latest. A19745

WANTED for the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, one ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Mechanical Engineering on a salary of Rs. 200—15—350, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. For suitable candidates the starting salary may be raised to Rs. 250. Applicants must be Graduates in Engineering of a recognised University, and should state experience since graduation. Applications should reach the PRINCIPAL before the 10th June, 1924, at the latest. A19742

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC YOUTH with 7 years' experience in Correspondence and Store Accounts seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Well versed in office routine. Please communicate Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". B R10494

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS TO BE LET at Mount View, opposite Mahim Fort Sea-shore. Apply S. MOHAMEDDIN, Dharavi. C19470

TO LET for Office, Small Press, Godown, Dispensary, Shop, at 42, Cawasji Patel Street. Rent very cheap. Apply sharp within. C R10496

TO LET.—Spacious, airy and well-ventilated OFFICE ROOMS in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors of Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. For particulars inquire of Mr P. S. SHAH, c/o. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort. C R10477

BANGLAS are TO BE LET at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction, in Persian Bakery, bearing fine air and light. For rent see there BHAYA or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in Telephone No. 41668. C R10476

TO BE LET—At Angirbaug, Mount Road, Mazagaon, pacca built Godowns, large and small for Store and Factories, corrugated iron sheds and godowns, plots of open land on lease, also rooms for residences and offices. For further particulars, apply to THAKKAR CHAMPSY, BHIMJEE & CO., between 2 and 4 p.m. G R10492

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—(1) Lachhaman Horse, Age Rising three, Colour Bay; Breed, C.B. Gelding (country bred); Height 14 H 2". Price Rs. 1,000. (2) SHANKER HORSE, Age Rising four; Colour Bay Breed C. B. Gelding; Height 14 H 3" Price Rs. 700. (3) VELLOR, Price Rs. 300. The above horses are going in pair, single and in riding also. (4) ANGUS SANDERSON MOTOR CAR, 14 H. P. De Lure; Four seater, Four cylinders Touring type body, English maker, in perfect running order, Price Rs. 5,500. (5) One rubber tyre VICTORIA, Price Rs. 1,000. (6) One two wheeled rubber tyre TRAP, Price Rs. 400. For inspection and further particulars apply to:—B. V. BUTI, Sitabaldi Nagpur C. P. T 19675

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—I am well experienced in soap making and want to start a Soap Factory in Bombay. For the purpose I want a Capitalist Partner, who could invest Rs. 5,000 at least. Prosperity of my scheme is guaranteed. For terms apply to JAPAN SOAP WORKS, Machhi Hatta, LAHORE. A19741

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal. M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

AS we are now removing our PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY and SURGICAL FACTORY to our own newly built premises at Jetha Street, we will not be able to undertake any repairing work for about a week more. The business at our Lamington Road, Head Office will be as usual. N. POWELL & CO., Bombay. 4. 19737

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 35-43, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. C19711

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
A PRIVATE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FINAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

CURSETJI COOVERJI MODY,
Liquidator. R10495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 50 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian State.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned only filled in by the 30th June to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary, H. H. the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar, Education Trust Fund.
Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 25th May, 1924. 19750

NOTICE.

TO ALL CONCERNED WITH THE HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY, BRANCH.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CHARACTER, of the abovenamed Society's constitution, which attracted me to its service, having been completely wiped out in April, 1924, by adoption of a new set of articles of Association, I will have ceased to have any connection with the Society, as its Branch Manager, from the 31st May, 1924.

All concerned are requested to note that no letters, Hundis or cheques should be sent to me or to my address on behalf of the abovenamed Society.

S. R. KHOPKAR.
14, Sleater Road, Grant Road,
Dated the 24th May, 1924. R10493

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 44578 on the life of NARAINDAS TOSHNIWAL of Ajmer, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 19th May, 1924.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers. R10491

BROOKE BOND INDIA LIMITED.

TRADE MARKS CAUTION.

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that We, Messrs. Brooke Bond India, Ltd., claim the exclusive right of user of the design and get up of the following labels and packages used for the packing of our well-known Teas.

"Red Label Quality" packed in round tins of various sizes.
"Green Label Quality" packed in round tins of various sizes.
"Kora Brand" Dust packed in paper packets of various sizes.
"Green Seal" packed in paper packets of various sizes.
"Green Cartons" packed in various sizes.

Any person firm or Company found imitating, infringing or using such design or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with the Sale of Tea, will be dealt with according to Law.

Declarations relating to the user and design of each of the above labels and packages were registered on the 5th day of May, 1924.

BROOKE BOND INDIA, LIMITED.
Dated, Calcutta, 17th May, 1924. C19738

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of a Storm Water Drain in the Compound of Arthur Road Hospital will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the AG. DY. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required

N. MANGHAM,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th May, 1924. C19736

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. CHHABILDAS RAMDAS of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, survivorship, easements, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 10-16, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid, and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

SCHEDULE:

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2126, New No. 2226, Old Survey No. 1/450, and New Survey No. 5190, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6485, Street No. 42-44 and containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of N. G. Chhapwalla, on or towards the West by the property of N. B. Sakharwalla, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1924.
MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA.
19749 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2546 of 1920.

MANECKCHAND JUXIBHAI ... Plaintiff.
vs.
CHUNILAL LOWJI and others ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing, date the 4th day of September, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Mody Khana Street, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and fifty-two and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 740-740. New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey Nos. 1096-1099 and New Survey No. 8543 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1068 of the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Abdool Cayum, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Mopla, on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street and on or towards the East by Mody Bay Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Defendant abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner. C19585

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MANBAI, widow of Shah Keshavji Versey, late of Ghatkoper, Jain Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HIRJEE RAYSEY and VELJI SHIVJI, both of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Ghatkoper, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) B. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 19748

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK.
Saraswati Film Co.
PRESENTS
ITS FIRST PRODUCTION
VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
BUDDHI BALA
WITH
A SELECTED CAST OF WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS—
SCENERIO BY VINOD KANT
DIRECTED BY
DARABSHAW KOHLA & NANA B. DESAI.

A most beautiful story of ancient India in which a Young maiden faces imprisonment and separation from her husband to establish that Woman is in no way inferior to man.

SEE HOW SHE WINS SEE IT AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

TAKE A DAY OFF
if necessary, to see
D. W. GRIFFITH'S MASTER-Production
BROKEN BLOSSOMS
featuring
RICHARD BARTHELMES and LILIAN GISH well-known Hero and Heroine of WAY DOWN EAST and ORPHAN OF THE STORM.
Commencing SAT. 31st May,
NOVELTY CINEMA.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT-AND-THIS WEEK
Presents
BHAGVAN BUDDHAJAYANTI CELEBRATION
AT JUHU
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night
At 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
William Fox's
Wonderful and Most Successful Film
ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
The Story that Millions have read and re-read!
A Sumptuous Picture
Amazing Series of Wonder Scenes!

Be Ready
TO SEE
'PUNJAB MAIL'
The Most Wonderful Play
On Saturday
31ST INSTANT.

Stay Week Only.
Patwardhan Circus
at DADAR near B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station.
30 Artists & 20 performing animals.
Matinee show on Saturday and Sunday.
Particulars in handbill.
V. G. Patwardhan,
Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Telephone 25153.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MOTOR LORRY OWNERS AND TYRE STOCKISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID BAND MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort. By order of the office concerned the following solid band motor tyres of various sizes:—

M M 810 x 90, 860 x 90, 1030 x 90, 750 x 120, 930 x 120, 1010 x 120, 830 x 140, 850 by 140, 930 x 140, 1030 x 140, 930 x 140, 32 x 3½ inches. 36 x 5, 36 x 6 inches.

Inspection of goods can be had at the above Auction Rooms

Also one 4-seater Studebaker motor car, 4-cylindered, 15-20 H.P. in perfect running order, the property of t gentleman.

MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.
AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Patel the surviving Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 7th July, 1920, and made between Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin of the one part and Mr. Dadabhoy Bajibhoy Baria deceased and the said Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part Messrs. J.S. MODY AND CO.. will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the mortgagor Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin the undermentioned property at the premises on Tuesday the 27th day of May 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure situate lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2940 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 359, 361, 362, 364, 385, 366, and 222 New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13889 and 13898, Old Survey Nos. 86-87-93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012, 2/7013 and 2/7011 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on or towards the West partly by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Government passage and on or towards the North by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4622, 4633 and 4634 and E Ward Nos. 2828 (1) 2828 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES (1) MIRCHI MARKET LANE AND JANJIKER STREET (2) NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the surviving transferees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Piran Miya Hasan Miya and Hanzabai wife of the said Piran Miya Hasan Miya and pursuant to the power of sale given to the transferees under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated the 1st day of August, 1923, and made between Dossabhoy Rustomji Osmrigar of the first part, the said Piran Miya Hasan Miya and Hanzabai, wife of the said Piran Miya Hasan Miya of the second part, and the Transferees of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. The property firstly described hereunder will be sold free from encumbrances. The property secondly described hereunder shall be sold unless otherwise notified, subject to the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 18th day of May, 1917 in favour of Messrs. Pragji Mohanji and others the Trustees of the Tejpal Jethabhai and Chenabhai Peraj Mandvi Lohana Bal-Asram.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 32 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1948 and Cadastral No. 1060 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 524 Street Nos. 57—59 and 61 and which all premises are situate at Mirchi Market lane and Janjiker Street and which premises are situate in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Nensey Piroo, on or towards the North by Public Road, on or towards the West by Public Road and Chawl of Mangaldas Nathoobhai and on or towards the South by the house of Pandu Dhanji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurements 273 sq. yds. or thereabouts, found on actual measurement to contain only 192 sq. yds.. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156. New No. 6096. Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 311 and Street Nos. 29-33 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property belonging to Kasai Mohalla Musjid on the South by the house of Khoja Datubhai Ebrahim, on the East by Sweepers passage and on the West by the said Nagdevi Street.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the surviving Transferees at their office at Gresham Buildings Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND COACH BUILDERS.
AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD CARVED AND TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned Blackwood carved and Teakwood furniture, Carriages, etc etc., of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co. who close their business, comprising:—

Drawing room suites, centre tables, teapoys, wash hand and dressing tables, Cushioned sofas and Chairs, chest of drawers, almirahs, sliding Cup boards, show cases, Roll top writing tables, folding cabinets, etc., etc., and also fancy state Carriage, Brougham, Gig and Landaulet.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May, 1924.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.50 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the aforesaid area. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province and the minimum at Hissar only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 degrees at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Agra, where the minimum was lower than usual. The thermometer rose to 112 degrees at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mount Abu and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Mosture in the air is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and the minimum higher at Jodhpur. Kotah recorded a maximum temperature of 110 degrees yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj only. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 degrees at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Saugor and lower at Jubbulpore and Chanda. The thermometer rose to 112 degrees at Chanda yesterday.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mormugao and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is slightly in defect at Karwar. Temperature was almost normal except at aforesaid station, where it was slightly higher than usual. At Bombay, the temperature attained a maximum value of 92.9 degees (2 degrees above normal) and a minimum value of 82.6 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly colouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higer than usual and the minimum almost normal in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks:—The western disturbance has given local rain in the north Punjab. Elsewhere weather has been generally dry

Forecast:—A few falls of rain are probable in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th for May 1924 issued from Simla.

A fresh western depression is affecting the Frontier. It has given a few falls of rain in the southwest Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Provice. Nearly general rain has also fallen in Burma and Assam with a few falls in Bengal.

The chief amounts were:—Port Blair, Victoria Point one inch; Mergui two; Tavoy one; Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half; Diamond Island two; Toungoo one; Lashio, Myitkyina, Gauhati, Bogra, Multan three-quarters; Parachinar a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan ..	98.4	70.2	0 86	+0.58
Rawalpindi ..	94.6	66.3	2.76	+1.63
Lahore ..	100.8	75.4	1.40	+0.82
Hissar ..	105.8	74.3	..	—0.52
Ambala ..	103.1	77.0	0.51	—0.19
Delhi ..	107.0	84.0	0.62	+0.14
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	110.6	77.9	0.01	—0.39
Mainpuri ..	111.6	80.1	0.3/	—0.08
Jhansi ..	112.0	86.8	0.18	—0.06
Cawnpore ..	107.6	79.5	0 58	+0.35
Allahabad ..	109.4	78.5	..	—0.22
SIND				
Jacobabad ..	104.3	79.8	..	—0.14
Karachi ..	92.3	82.2	..	—0.05
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer ..	104.2	86.4	0.40	—0.12
Jaipur ..	1 7.3	79.9	0.15	—0.34
Kotah ..	110.7	88.6	0.26	—0.18
Mount Abu ..	89.4	73.4	..	—0.85
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj ..	100.6	67.7	..	—0.03
Dwarka ..	90.6	82.8	0 04	+0.03
Veraval ..	89.1	82.5	..	—0.26
Rajkot ..	108.2	81.3	0.13	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para ..	105.4	80.7	0 23	—0.11
GUJARAT				
Surat ..	94.8	81.2	..	—0.18
Ahmedabad ..	103.0	82.3	1 49	+1.14
Deesa ..	109.9	82.5	0 25	0.08
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch ..	106.8	83.0	0.51	0.06
Indore ..	106.3	79.1	0 41	+0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore ..	106.3	75.3	..	—0.36
Saugor ..	107.2	85.6	0.14	—0.21
Hoshangabad	109.7	82.6	..	—0.36
Khandwa ..	109.4	84.6	..	—0.27
Akola ..	111.2	86.0	0 15	+0.03
Amraoti ..	110.6	84.8	0 07	—0.33
Nagpur ..	110.6	83.2	..	—0.44
Chanda ..	112.1	78.6	0.01	—0.46
Raipur ..				
KONKAN				
Bombay ..	92.9	82.6	..	—0.29
Ratnagiri ..	93.5	83.0	..	—0.38
Mormugao ..	90.3	82.4	..	—1.35
Karwar ..	92.9	83.0	..	—1.42
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon ..	107.6	72.2	..	—0.53
Ahmednagar	104.7	75.8	0.16	—0.37
Poona ..	103.2	75.6	..	—0.60
Sholapur ..	105.2	79.3	0.01	—0.62
Bijapur ..	104.5	75.0	0 71	+0.02
Belgaum ..	96.5	71.2	0.63	—1.02
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	105.6	76.0	..	—0.57
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	109.5	81.8	0.16	—0.32
Hyderabad ..	106.8	82.4	0.97	+0.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore ..	93.0	78.7	3 87	+0.30
Calicut ..	91.4	81.1	7.73	+1.45
Cochin ..	90.0	76.7	5.48	—3.44
Colombo ..	86.6	79.6	10.72	+0.61
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam ..	97.3	83.4	0.03	—1.04
Bellary ..	105.1	78.1	1.64	+0.09
Cuddapah ..	103.2	85.8	1.12	+0.11
Madras ..	99.6	81.0	..	—0.86
Bangalore ..	96.0	70.8	1.82	—1.56
Coimbatore ..	95.9	76.4	1.55	—0.44
Trichinopoly ..	102.6	9.6	0.48	—2.19
Negapatam ..	93.6	80.5	..	—1 46

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 26.

Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Warwala, William, Karachi.
Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.
Soudan, Thornton, Shanghai.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta.
Steamer Durenda for Antwerp.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,297 tons, Captain A. Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general caryo and passengers.

S. S. Warwala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Warwala, 1,343 tons, Captain J. William, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,370 tons, Captain W. B Rome, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Soudan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan, mail steamer Soudan, 4,218 tons, Captain E. J. Thornton, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, May 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
2 Kaisar-i-Hind 5989, London, 7/6 M M & Co.
3 Bovenkerk, 3723, Colombo, 29/5, E D Sassoon.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Khandalla, 3330 N F, 28/5, M M and Co.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 1/6, J F and Co.
7 Durenda, 4450, London, 2/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4707, Kochi, 5/6, K N and Co.
12 C Hanslow, 5360, Cal. 29/5, F F C & Co.
11 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
13 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.
15 Sandan, 4218, Shanghai, 27/5, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavijaya, 2297, Moulmein N F, Scindia S N Co.
2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1827, Bana 28/5, M M and Co.
5 Jalatarang, 1464, Karachi, 25/5 Scindia S N Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2308, New York, 28/5, F F Campbell & Co.
7 Laguna, 3319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co. Co.
D and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.
M Chakla 1727, N F, M M & Co.
M Vita, 1955, Basra, 6/6, M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3387, Persian Gulf, N F, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Manchester due about 25th May, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 30th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent L T Co.
Crucovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Alps Maru due about 27th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Corfe Castle due about 30th May, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
Karoa due about 31st May, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 26.

S. S. Laguna for Genoa:—1060 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 300 tons old iron rails, plates and tyres, R Bossi and Co, 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co, 110 bales cotton, N Fattehally.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—750 cwts groundnut oil cake, J Permanand and Co, 2000 cwts oil cakes, J Permanand and Co, 74 bales wool, S Nanji, 34 bales wool, L Hasam, 55 bales cotton waste, Cotton Waste T Co, 25 bales cotton cuttings, Cotton Waste T Co.

For Marseilles:—110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S. S. Branksome Hall for Philadelphia:—78 casks goat skin, Buiskey and Co, 12 bales goat skin, Buiskey and Co.

For New York:—4000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—15 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son.

S. S. City of Venice for Antwerp:—505 cwts crushed bones, E Virji and Co, 315 cwts gum Kadarga, P Kooverji and Co, 110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export, 50 bales goat Hair, K H M Jetha.

For Ghent:—72 bales cotton, B Kursondas, 125 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

For Dunkirk:—2000 cwts Rapeseed, Birla Bros Ltd.

S. S. Perim for London:—2300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Alliance Trading Co, 99 cwts Turmeric, Amin and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S. S. Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—20 cwts Linseed A Durst.

For Hamburg:—352 cwts myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros, 111 cwts cassins, L Ebrahimji, 495 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 16 cwts sandalwood, D Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—39 bales, cottonwaste, L Ebrahimji.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—405 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros, 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Venice:—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Castorseed, Kalli Bros, 1160 cwts Poppyseed, Kalli Bros.

S. S. Serbiston for Genoa:—1000 cwts Linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 500 cwts Linseed, Kalli Bros.

S. S. Malacca Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 31 bales cotton, Alli Bros, 200 bales cotton, L Naranji 40 bales cotton, H Rambhagat 3500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 134 bales cotton, N Manitaj.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Tangtow:—200 bales cotton, A Damodar.

For Shanghai:—280 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 17 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S. S. Soudan for Hongkong:—36 cwts cloves J Lalji and Co.

S. S. Jaynore for Shanghai:—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 26.

S. S. Pilsna from Trieste Agents, Lloyd, Triestino S N Co:—22 cases Buttons, 562 bdles slurr. Lanterns, 99 bales Printing paper, 163 bales Paper, 11 cases Leonieware, 15 cases cottonware, 146 cases cotton goods, 52 cases soap, 35 cases Beer, 35 cases common soap, 40 bales Turkish cotton yarn, 74 cases dealboard, 410 cases specie plank, 105 pcs sqare boards, 230 pcs Loose boards, 100 drs carbide of calcium 18 cases cotton embroideries.

From Venice:—59 cases mixed tissues, 19 cases cotton tissues, 20 cases cotton goods, 344 cases spun waste silk, 74 cases woollen caps, 77 cases earthenware.

From Brindisi:—400 bags almond in shell, 700 bags almond without shell, 20 casks Tartaric acid.

From Bari:—650 bags almonds in shell. From Schio:—25 cases green histres, 150 bags almonds.

From Limoset:—40 cases scaled raisins.

From Aden:—115 pkgs gum olibanum, 52 bales cow hides, 16 bales goat skin, 100 bdles alkali, 55 bdles dry fish.

S. S. Barpeta from Busrch, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—12 bdles specie, 81 bdles skins, 43 bdles salted fish, 351 bdles wool, 85 bdles shellfy wool, 98 bags wheat, 93 bags old copper chips, 55 bags gum, 24 bags gum Tragocanth, 282 bags almonds, 14 bags P Seed, 41 bags cattle fish, 777 bags sardines, 197 bags dry dates, 22 jottes goat skin, 26 cases Assafotida, 37 cases shells.

S. S. Riverway from Calcutta Agents, Andrew Yule and Co, 5784 tons coal.

S. S. Gleveden from Akyab Agents, R L Sajan:—71,643 bags rice.

From Cochin:—400 bags oil cakes, 49 bags cocoanut plants, 25 bags black pepper, 31 bags dry ginger, 3,170 bdles coir yarn, 91 bdles old empty gunnies, 140 cases black tea.

S. S. Anglo-Egyptian from L. Marques Agents, Turner Morrison and Co.—6,518 tons coal.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st May, 1924.

Cotton	5,297	Bales
Wheat	28,924	Cwts
Linseed	17,542	,,
Rapeseed etc.	2,758	,,
Gingr llyseed	387	,,
Poppyseed	9	,,
Groundnuts	932	,,
Casterseed	4,688	,,
Rice	113,354	,,
Myrabollams	1 8 7	,,
Cottonseed	2,751	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	2,948	,,
Juwar	482	,,
Masur	Nil	
Barley	335	,,
Bajri	927	,,
Coal	5,836	Ton

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, May 27.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5572-22—Manohar and Co, G V Kamat v A D Shenoy and anr, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

4378-22—Hiralal and Co, Shermal Aastimal v Shantilal Tullockchand.
2613-23—Little and Co, Alimahomed Gulamhussein Moloobhai, K M Chaubal.
4314-23—M B Chothia, Welji Bhimsey and Co v Bai Jivkorebai widow and ors.
4316-23—Thakoredas and D. Ali Mahomed Moorji and Co v Peeraji Marooji Borker and Co.
891-24—Thakoredas and D, Joharimal Latchminarayan v Murlidher Latminarayan and ors.
884-24—J P Wallace and Co, H J Divan and Co Ltd v R E Collin and Co.
895-24—J P Wallace and Co, The Omier Foundling Engineering Co Ltd v R E Collin and Co.
1007-24—Madhavji and Co, Khatao Bhawanji and Co v Faki Mahomed Faki Ismail Mukadam and ors.
1032-24—Sabnis and Co, Dinanath Raghunath Wagle v Rai Narayan Kamat Shavekar and ors.
1037-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dayalji Anandji v Pusaji Budhmal.
1046-24—Jhaveri and Co, Narsinna Rejama v Babibai Bubama.
1065-24—Kanga and Co, Jainarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Rao Raja Narhatsingji Pratapsingji.
1067-24—Vachha and Co, Samaldas Gayanchand v Makhanlal Laxminarayen.
1069-24—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Hiralal Ramnarayen.
1071-24—Shah and C, Vassanji Mulji v R C Bhide.
1074-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Satischandra Adhya.
1075-24—Thakoredas and D, Gulamalli Mahomedalli Kagalwalla v Nurbhai Abdullalli Karimbhai Tamboowala.
1080-24—Shah and Co, Vijay and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Gangaprasad Bhargava and anr.
1086-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Pullbah c/o Ramiah.
1088-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Pijickavdya Thangavela Chetty.
1090-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v B M Khaivar.
1091-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v William Tom Anderson.
1093-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Shrimati Prakash Vanti.
1097-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Purmanand Motiram Rohira.
1100-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Jiwanlal Premchand Shah.
1101-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Ebrahim Ismail M Madha.
1104-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Kishen Chandra Purshotamdas.
1107-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Purendra Nath Dutt.
1145-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jackaria Adam and Co v Haji Haroon Allarakhia.
1158-24—G B Pandia, Kisonlal Chaganlal v Gulzarilal Ishwardas and ors.
1163-24—Muiji Th and Co, Alladin Cassum v Deepchand Hemraj.
1169-24—Ferreira and V, K Warah and Co v Ajramal Makanji.
1190-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd v Sulemanji V Kutianwalla and Co.
1197-24—Jamsedji R and D, Bhogilal Chaganlal v Jugjiwan Changanlal and ors.
1198-24—Shamrao M and H, Twabali Ibrahim Matchiswalla v Fida Hussein Gulam Hussein Rupawala.
1201-24—Thakoredas and D, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Bankilal Banwarilal.
1210-24—Vachha and Co, Gustash Behram v Rustomji Limji Munshi.
1105-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Rameshwar Nath Pirthinath.
1275-24—Kharas and Co, Navu Nasserwanji Bharucha v Ardeshir Framji Divecha.
1277-24—Craigie B and C, Mathuradas Gokuldas v Mafatlal Gagalbhai.
1281-24—Jehangir and S, Lookmanji Ookabhai v Hussanali Shamsudin Lokhandwalla.
1292-24—Motichand and D, Abba Haji Mahomed v J Mason.
1293-24—Thakoredas and Co, V Jamnadas and Co v Dharsey Karamsey.
1294-24—Thakoredas and Co, V Jamnadas and Co v Pragji Dharamsey.
1310-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and ors v Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar.
1318-24—Manubhai and Co, Narsumal Gokuldas v Joshi Kalidas Nanji.
1323-24—Purmanand C and J, Ratansi Jetha v J Mackintosh.
1325-24—Little and Co, The Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd v R N Nava and Co.
1342-24—Vachha and Co, Fram K Byramji v Pestonji S Hormusji and anr.
1353-24—N C Dalal and Co, Shivji Dharamsi Sethia and Co v Purshotam Madhawji and anr.
1355-24—Muiji Th and Co, Maneckchand Gokuldas an anr v Khimchand Gokuldas and anr.
1356-24—Chitnis K and M, Natwarlal and Co v Mohatlal Manilal.
1357-24—Smetham B and L, Rascolbhai Esmailji v Abdul Karim Mulla Ali Mahomed Agar Munim.
1374-24—Sabnis G and Co, Ramchandra Balkrishna Rawool v Bai Rukhmabai widow and anr.
1375-24—Rele and Co, Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi v Ganpat Bala Khedke.
1380-24—G B Pandia, Jiwaji Limbaji and Co v Mariambai widow and ors.
1393-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Khoja Hassanalli Saboobhai.
1395-24—Mantri and Co, Mahomedbhoy Abdeenbhoy Peerbhai v Jamnadas Morarji.
1400-24—Kanga and Co, Juvarmal Sarupchand v Dinsha D Naigamwalla.
1423-24—Crawford B and Co, William Jacks and Co v Gulam Hussein Shaikh Abdul Kayum.
1435-24—Mulla and M, Hassanalli Noorbhai v Vora Mahomedally Cassumji.
1493-24—In Person, Perozshah Pestonji Khambatta v Karimbhoy Abdul Husein.
1534-24—Jamsedji R and D, Mulji Haridas v Asur Virji.
4793-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v V A Dalvey, Kanga and Co.
138-24—Patell and E, Dossee Mulji v Hassam Jamial, Mulla and M.
220-24—Dallas and Co, Govindundas Virji v Jairam Vassanji, Vrajlal and Co.
510-24—Manohar and Co, Abdul Latif Gulam Ali Kazi v Baba Dharma Kazi, Shams Tvabji.
921-24—Shroff and L, Bai Shirinbai widow v Allibhoy Chagla and Co and ors, Smetham B and L.
1128-24—Craigie B and C, W A Graham and Co v Oomer Goji Silleo, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1185-24—Jehangir and S, Adamji Dosaji and anr v Ebrahimji K Mithalwalla and ors, Rustomji and G.
1191-24—Kanga and Co, Juvarmal Sarupchand v Chimanlal Kachrabhai, Amin and D.
1212-24—Matubhai J and M, Lukmanji Thaverbhai and ors v Virji Lakhamsy, Manubhai and Co.
1246-24—Daphtary F and D, Madhavlal Motiram Munshi and anr v Wamanrao Ganpatrao Pitale and ors, Madhavji and Co.
1265-24—Thakoredas and D, Meghji Moorji v Nathuram Baldeodas Chokhani, Vachha and Co.
1283-24—Ferreira and V, Kanji Purshotem v Hansraji Jagjiwan and ors, Dabholker and J.
1285-24—G B Pandia, Manilal Dwarkadas Sha v Dhirajlal Vandrawandas and anr, Shamrao M and H.
1286-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Akheram Chaturbhuj v Jiwanlal Prag[illegible], M C Dalal and Co.
1290-24—Madhowji and Co, Odhavji Shivji and Co v Rankeylal and Co, Shah and Co.
1295-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Akeram Chaturbhuj v Sukhanand Brijmohan, Patell and P.
1312-24—Thakoredas and D, Suleman Mahomedally v Abdul Latiff Shaikh Hussein, Unwalla P and P.
1330-24—Kanga and Co, Mohanlal Chunilal v Meherbai Ardeshir Bomanji, Smetham B and L.
1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Hussein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.
1373-24—Sabnis G and Co, Wasudeo Parashram Wagh v Gajanan Pandurang Kamat, Dabholker and J.
1475-24—Dubash and Co, Bai Chaghai widow and ors v Haji Bachu Ali and anr, Payne and Co.
1487-24—Malvi M R and Co, Sanirmal Amulakchand v T L Forenan, Crawford B and Co.
797-24—Malvi M R and Co, Kudanlal Surajbhan v Beniprasad Meherchand, Vachha and Co.
1096-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Narsing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.
1605-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd v Surajmal Ghanshamdas, Vachha and Co.
1179-24—M V Gokhale, Hunsraj Ramji and Co v Ahmed Abdul Sakur, J S Katpitia.
1288-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Gulabchand Deochand v The Indian Steel Wire Products Ltd, Wadia G and Co.
1303-24—Shah and Co, Jivram Velji v Bai Dahibai widow and ors, Captain and V.
1216-24—Manchersheh and N, Erechshaw Dinsha Cooper v Moosa Cassam, Dallas and Co.
1317-24—Manchershah and N, Erechshaw Dinsha Cooper v Valli Mahomed Usman

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.

MANCHESTER, May 7.

We have experienced a succession of dull and dragging markets since the Easter holidays, and the past week has been less fruitful of cloth business than its predecessor. Miscellaneous demand has not been sufficiently strong to maintain prices at their previous level so far as staples are concerned, though some fancy styles have not been affected in any appreciable degree.

The falling-off in demand is most noticeable in regard to the Far East. Inquiry for prices is steadily maintained from both India and China, but the prices wired out do not prove acceptable, and whilst there is good reason to believe that these large areas of consumption are bare of supplies of piece-goods there is no evidence of any disposition to refill the shelves. A certain amount of caution is natural in view of the favourable character of the crop reports now coming forward from America. These are undoubtedly responsible in a large degree, together with the big discount on new crop months, for the easing off in demand. On the other hand, occasional messages suggesting poor germination and low temperatures, which are understood to be responsible for the firmer tone of the cotton market this morning, do nothing to stimulate cloth buyers into activity, and the result is that the week's turnover is meagre in the extreme. Bombay and Madras have taken moderate lines of jaconets and shirtings, and buying of muslins and cambricks is reported for the same markets. Calcutta and Karachi have been less frequently mentioned, but for the former but a few lines of light bleaching cloths have been done.

A persistent inquiry for the China markets has failed to produce any substantial results, owing to the low basis of the offers made for staple cloths. Various dyed and fancy goods, however, have been booked for Shanghai and for the Straits Settlements. Near Eastern markets have taken stock lots of whites and coloured goods, but will not book for delivery. For Central and South America makers of sheetings, Mexicans, and drills have secured contracts, but heavy goods generally have not been moved freely. Home and Continental markets are featureless.

Yarns have been inclined to weaken on the American side, and whilst some of the medium numbers are still in short supply the tendency is towards easier conditions for buyers.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, May 7.

The recent rainfall in the jute districts is considered here to be of good augury for the future supply. Prices are tending to diminish, and first mark actuals, now crop, August-September, were offered at £30, with grades at £28. A good deal of sampling has gone forward during the week, but buyers are not frequent. The market, in fact, has been quiet, with the exception of that for jute cloth. This has fluctuated. On Thursday last there was a big inquiry, which has fallen off since. Light p.s. hessians have been prominent, and there has been an excellent demand for Karpaulin bags, Coffee and sugar bags for Central America will soon be a feature of the shipments.

Many manufacturers still complain of the position of jute yarns. Middlemen who hold 8lb. cops are selling at 4.50 (3s.) though the price of spinners is 1d. in advance of this. Nevertheless, large stocks still remain in the hands of middlemen, and these are undoubtedly militating against better all-round prices. It is expected that another month will see a difference in the position.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, May-June, £32, £33; red S.C.C. actuals, £28; Daisee 2, £29 10s.; Daisee 3, £26 10s.; Tossa 2, £31 10s.; new crop first actuals, August-September, £30; ditto, grades £28. Jute yarns: 8lb. cops, 4.50 (3s.) and 4.63 (3s. 1d.); 8lb. sacking chains, 3.81 (3 16-16d) and 3.88 (3 1-8); 8lb. hessian chains, 5. Chested hessains, 11 por. 10½oz. 40 in. 4.5 (4¼d); 10 por. 10oz. 40in. 4.19 (4 3-16d) and 4.25 (4¼d.); 8oz. 40in., 3.44 (3 7-16d.) and 3.5 (3¼d.)

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, May 7.

Consumers are making fair calls of linseed oil which is firmer and dearer on the week, £37 now being the value per ton naked ex-Hull mill spot and delivery to August. There is some demand from abroad, in spite of storing Continental competition, and there have been small shipments to the United States and South America, though these are on nothing like the scale of even a year ago. Regarding cotton oils, a better demand is reported for crude Egyptian, current value of which is about £39 15s. per ton, but refined, both for technical and edible purposes, is slow and almost neglected. Buyers show more interest in crude English sova oil in near position, now quoted £39 10s., while rape oil is in good request for export round £45. Palm kernel oil is steady but inactive at £40, and ground nut oil at £45 is a very slow trade indeed.

In the oilseed section a good trade has been done in both Argentine and Indian linseed at about 2s. 6d. advance up to £17 12s. 6d. having been paid for plate and £19 7s. 6d. for Calcutta April-May shipment. Cottonseed is about steady, Black Egyptian offering at £13 and Sakellaridis at £12. Soya beans have been done at £11 10s. for May and June.

RUBBER.

London, May 24.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July 10 1/2
Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 11
Tone—Firm Moderate Business.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying D. D 1/4 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 525
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 600.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 580.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 126
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 174
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 239
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.34 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 80.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.50.
London—Rome Liras 93.30.

London, May 24

Rentes 3%	53—
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/16
,, 2 months hence ..	34 3/8
Steady, Little Indian Selling.	
Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
,, 7 days market loans	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4
per cent since 5th July, 1923.	5 7/23
Freight of coal—Cardiff to Bombay	15/6 to
.. ..	15/9

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fes. Demand	525
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	239
Japan	132
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 24

Stockholm	..
Christiania	..
Amsterdam	..
Switzerland	93.43
Belgium	225.50
Prague	147.25
Athens	..

London, May 24.

Exchange on London in Paris ..
,, ,, ,, Germany
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy ..
New York, May 24.
Demand Bills 4.3425

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 24.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. 3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. 3 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	.. 4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ..	.. 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes ..	.. 23 1/2
TIN BLOCK	.. £ 202 3/4

WAR LOANS

London, May 24.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 1/4—
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 7/8
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 57 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 46 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	£ 67 1/8
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt Securities 3% ..	£ 58

London, May 24

Conversion Loan	.. £ 78 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	.. £ 103
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	.. £ 114

BULLION.

Bombay, May 26.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-10-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-12.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81-12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82-3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82-8.

LONDON, May 24.

Bar gold ready, £ 4-15-1.
Silver ready, d. 34-7.
Silver forward, d. 34-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Very little business. We look upon the decline as temporary.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 26.

Ready :—25—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	25-12-0		25-11-6	25—11—6
Asad	25-12-9		25-12-6	25—12—6

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—4—6
Asad 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 26.

Ready :—82—12—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh	81-14-0		81-10-0	81—11—0
Jeth	82-5-0		82-2-0	82—2—0
Asad	82-10-0		82-8-0	82—8—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 1—4—0
Asad 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 26.

To-day Reuter reported 40 points higher in old crops and 25 to 35 points in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 10 points lower.

Messrs. Omrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 24th May as under:—

"Hot weather. Tone of market continues to be bullish."

In response to the higher advices reported from America the Marwari bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 522 i.e. Rs. 9 higher than Friday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening jobbers were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 521. At about this level bazar operators were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 522 and closed steady at Rs. 521½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 524 steady on Liverpool opening being higher than expected, and advancing to Rs. 525 on Shroffs and one Japanese House buying closed steady at Rs. 524½.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 561 and closed steady at Rs. 562½ on Commission Houses buying. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 482 and gradually advanced to Rs. 483½ on Bull operators buying and closed at the same rate. F G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 539 and Rs. 441 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Friday last with moderate demand by Mills and Exporters. Saturday being Empire Day our market was closed.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 26.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	524 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	541
,, ,, ..	..Dec/Jan	444
Fine Oomra	..July ..	566
,, ,, ..	..Dec./Jan.	486

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May, 26.

Description,	Suger-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	572	557	542	527
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552	..
M. G. Broach	615	605	595	585
M. G Southerns	..	..	613	603 593
M. G. Mathia	567	557	542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 26

Fully Good Broach April/May	522
,, ,, Bengal July ..	540
,, Dec./January, ..	438
Fine Oomra July ..	562
,, ,, Dec./Jan. ..	482
Good Southern May/Jun. ..	590
,, ,, Aug./Sept. ..	595

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,00
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Slow Sale	18.22
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	23.05

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 26.

3½ per cent. paper 68.0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47. 94/8
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1933. 98
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1945-55. 99/3
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1925. 103/4
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1928. 104/10
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926. 101/7
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927. 101/12
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930. 103/14
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931. 104/6
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935. 108/10
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. 78/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974. 78
4 per cent. Bombay Improvemenet Trust due 1974. 78
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. 101/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49. 101/8

SHARES.

London, May 24.

Chartered Bank of India and China	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern ,, ...	£ 55/0
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	.. £ 12 11/16

Bombay, May 26.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395; Alliance 80; Apollo 20; Bombay Cotton 475; Bombay Dyeing 697/8; Century 363/12; Central India 470; Colaba Land 181/4; Crescent 231/4; Edward Sassoon 190 xd; Fazulbhoy 852/8; Indian Bleaching 192/8 xd; Indore Malwa 373/12; Kohincor 1050; Madhowji 257/8; Mathurdas 295; New Great 345; New City 250; Pearls 498/12; Phoenix 432/8 xd; Premier 95; Shapurji 222/8; Sholapur 12000; Simplex 243/12; Standard 1450; Swadeshi 516/4; Tata Mill 225; Vishnu Cotton 1650 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 500; Alcock 172/8 xd; B Burma 317/8; B Burma N I 65; Bt Burma Pet 5/2; B Tramway 90; Bombay Steam 80; Bundi Cement 8/4 xd; Katni ordy 75; Katni defd 187/8; New Indian Insur 13/4; Shivrajpur 36; Tata Iron ordy 23; Tata Iron defd 90; Tata Hydro 800; Scindia Steam 6/2.

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8; Imperial 358/12; India 82; Central 25/2; Eastern 79 xd.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

26th May 1924.

New York Market 23rd May 1924.

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.23	July	28.98—25	28.95—28	29.30	+07
25.97	Oct.		25.79—18	25.97	—
25.26	Dec.			25.26	—
25.06	Jan.			25.06	—

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 29.45, lowest 28.90, range .55 points. Narrow steady market. Tone of market good.

New York Market 24th May 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
29.30	July	29.45+15	29.70+40	
25.97	Oct.		26.50+53	
25.26	Dec.		25.71+45	
25.06	Jan,		25.53+47	

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 29.75, lowest 29.45, range .30 points. Small market but firm. Market acts higher. Our travelling man wires from Austen (Texas):—"Condition of crop not improved in this section. Seems more grass everywhere owing to irrsgular crops. Difficult to estimate condition. My opinion Texas condition of crop about 69 per cent and Oklahoma 71 per cent.

Liverpool Market 23rd May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
17.52	May			17.44—C8	
16.94	July	16.78—16	16.83—11	16.84—10	
15.09	Oct.	14.98—11	15.01—08	15.03—06	
14.55	Jan.	14.45—10		14.48—07	
14.41	Mar.			14.34—07	
	Egyptian.				
21.20	Jul.			21.08—12	
19.40	Nov.			19.38—02	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Weekly rainfall: El Paso, Amarillo Chatanooga Memphis, Atlanta, nil to .5 inch. Abilene, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Shreveport, New Orleans, Montagomery, Charleston and Jacksonville .5 to one inch. Vicksburg, San Antonio, Galveston, Augusta and Ralleigh one to two inches. (2) No precipitation, warmer. Daily forecast: Western belt partly cloudly, all balance belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Thursday last estimated at 325,000. (3) American cross rate 4.33 3/4. July highest 16.90, lowest 16.75, range .15 points. Market quiet and featureless. Weather is favourable. J. W. Jay & Co., New York, estimate condition 67 per cent indicates a crop of 11,200,000 bales.

Liverpool Market 24th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
17.44	May			17.68+24	
16.84	July	16.94+10	17.06+22	17.03+24	
15.03	Oct.	15.13+10	15.16+13	15.20+17	
14.48	Jan.	14.60+12		14.64+16	
14.34	Mar.			14.49+15	
	Egyptian.				
21.08	July			21.20+12	
19.38	Nov			19.50+12	

26th May 1924.

Telegraphic market advices:—24th May: (1) No precipitation, slightly warmer. Daily forecast: Entire belt cloudy. Weather cooler. New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 275,000.

(2) Small Saturday market. Scattered buying. Tone of market good. July highest 17.09, lowest 16.90, range .19 points.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Crop start poor. Temperatures too low. Unless prompt change, expect higher."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 24.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,639,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	237,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	319,000
American ,, ,, ...	1,541,000
Other ,, ,, ...	171,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	1200
East Indian Stock	105,000
,, ,, Forwarded	6,000
,, ,, Actual Export ..	1200
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation ..	3,400
American Afloat	31,000
East Indian Afloat	127,000
Total Afloat	170,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool,, May, 24.

f. G. Bengal, Good	11.55
,, ,, Fully Good	11.95
,, ,, Fine	12.35
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.10
,, ,, Fully Good ..	12.60
,, ,, Fine	13.10
M. G. Broach, Good	13.30
,, Fully Good	13.60
,, Fine	14.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.45
,, ,, Fully Good	11.85
,, ,, Fine	12.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 24.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.68+.24
June	17.49+.24
July	17.08+.24
August	16.53+.21
September	15.92—.21
October	15.20+.17
November	14.87+.16
December	14.75+.16
January	14.64+.16
February	14.54+.15
March	14.49+.15
April	14.40+.13
May	14.35+.14
Tone—Very Steady.	

SHARE BAZAR.

26th May, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	691-4-95	93-12-697-8	
Century ..	357-8-60	60-362-8	
Nagpur ..	467-8-70-68-12	70-468-12	
Colaba ..	180	89-181-4	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230	230	
Indore ex-divi. ..	373-12-75	75-373-12	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	341-4 45	42-8-345	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	496-4-500	500	
Phoenix ..	432-8	432-8	
Bharucha ..	227-8 20	220	
Simplex ..	242-8-45-43-12	245	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	512-8-15	516-4	
Pabni ..	296	290	
Fazal ..	850-45	852-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	225	225	
Globe ..	51-4	51-4	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	257-8	257-8-258-12	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	195	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	315	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	89-6-90	90	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	80	80	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining ..	21	21	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25-12	25-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	92-8-93-12	92-8-90	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

Months.	To-days price.
May	21.70+12
June	21.45+12
July	21.20+12
August	20.97+12
September	20.67+12
October	19.97+12
November	19.50+12
December	19.35+12
January	19.25+12
Feb.	19.20+12
March	19.10+12
April	19.10+12
May	19.10+12

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	
,, Exports to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York	
,, ,, ,, July	29.70+,40
,, ,, ,, October ..	26.50+,53
,, ,, ,, Dec.	25.71+.46
,, ,, ,, Jan.	25.53+.47
Spot Cottou at New York ..	32.70+,35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.93+23
Futures ,, ,, July	29.54+,41
,, ,, ,, Oct	25.70+.48
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) ..	14 1/4
Silver foreign mined	66 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 24.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	43/3
AUSTRALIAN M/J paid & Sellers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid	32/

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 26.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 14 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	77 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	39 0 0	5 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May .. .	6 10 0	
Wheat, A/S	7 3 0	
Linseed, May	12 4 6	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 6	
Groundnuts M/G ..		72 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/G	16 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad		5 9 0
Cotton Seeds J/J ..		74 0 0

LINSEED.

London, May 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
May/June Buyers	£ 19 3/16
Not much doing, steadier.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
,, June—July/Aug. Buyers ..	36 5/8
,, Sept./Dec. Buyers	35 /9
Linseed Afloot	58,000 Tons

London, May 24.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 3/8 M/J steadies not much doing.
Cottonseed Bombay 10 M/J sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 24 7/8 M/J Easier tendency.
Business was done to-day in Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi at 46½ M/J shipment to Hull.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May/ Sellers	24/3
July Sellers	20/9
July/Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	20/10
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	20/10
Tone—Quiet	

SUGAR.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Bombay, May 26.

The market to-day opened with a rise of 2 to 4 as. per Cwt. in Old Crop prices in the levels prevailing on Saturday evening and in the course of the day saw a further improvement of 2as. New Crop markets opened a ruled steady in near future positions (June Ship.) and distant positions have ruled a little steadier than Saturday's closing levels, by an improvement of 2 to 4d. per cwt.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 4,000 bags, showing a moderate purchase demand for Spot sugar.

Following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 24/14 per cwt.
Fine White Java Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 20 per cwt.
Fine White Java Shipment June Sh. 22/4 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment June-July Sh. 21/6 per cwt F B H.
Fine White Java Shipment July-September Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.

Weltevreden, May 24.

Sugar market was dull during whole week with few transactions done at following prices.

SUPERIOR.

May 16 to 16½.
June-July 14.
July-August 13 5/8.
Latest quotations—
June-July 13 3/4 sellers.
July-August 13 5/8 done.

METALS.

London, April 24

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 28 7/8
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/4

BRASS

Bombay, May 26

	Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4 .. 65 0 0
Do	1 .. 62 4 0
Do	1 1/4 .. 62 4 0
Do	1 1/2 .. 62 4 0
Do	1 3/4 .. 63 0 0
Do	2 .. 63 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 26.

	per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English ..	3/4 70 0 0
Copper	1/ .. 72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4 .. 72 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2 .. 70 0 0
Copper	1 3/4 .. 70 0 0
Copper	2/ .. 70 0 0
Japanese Cooper Brass	.. 61 0 0
Panchteka Joint	29 0 0
Cooper, English Brass	61 0 0
Brass Bars	41 8 0
Pat Klai	66 0 0
Lead, Country	18 0 0
German Brass, -metal 3/4 ..	69 0 0
1, 1 1/4 to 1 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2	62 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	70 0 0
American Copper 3/4 ..	7 0 0
,, ,, 1, 1 1/4 ..	72 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April, 24.

	per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2 1 0 6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2 1 2 0
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2 0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2 0 15 3
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2 0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2 0 15 0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2 0 15 3
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4 0 15 6
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2 0 13 6
Light house .. ..No.	6 1/2 0 12 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40-1 1 11 3
Japan .. .. ..No.	42-2 1 14 6
Japan .. .. ..No.	20 1 2 9
Japan .. .. ..No.	32 1 8 6
Sattara .. .. ..No.	12 1/2—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Patwardhan's Circus at Dadar.

Voting day for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m to 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 27 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 10m.
May 28 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
May 29 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 30 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 31 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 12m.
June 1. (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 2 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 12m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st M a, 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0x
Gujrat Mail	8-42	20-45
Delhi Express	6-30	21-0
Kathiawar (Express	7-40	21-35
Express	20-26	7-5 z

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage..

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express, leaving Colaba at 7-5, and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 21-25 will stop at Daman Road, Daharu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th May to 6 a.m. of 26th May, 1924:—

Small-pox 10 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 29. Total mortality this day last year 84.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of the 22nd instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer "Alps Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the 28th idem.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of the 15th instant left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 25th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

BHATIA BAL RAKSHAK VIDYALAYA.

All the four students who were sent up from the above institution have been successful in this year's Matriculation Examination.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Friday, the 6th June, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), and on Saturday, the 7th June, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

S. INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Consumrs' Society, Limited, Matunga, will be held at Room No. 3, Shamji Ludha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.), on Sunday, the 1st June, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), to elect a President for the Society, in place of Mr. A. B. S. Rao, who resigns and to consider such other points as will be put forth by the Secretary.

THE NAYAR SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nayar Samaj, a social gathering will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, the 1st June, at the Nayar Samaj Hostel, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, in honour of the departure of M. R. Ry., T. K. Kunhappa Nayar Avl., the outgoing Secretary of the said Samaj. All his friends and admirers are requested to attend and make the function a success.

ALLEGED MISDELIVERY OF COTTON BALES.

Karim Gulam Hussein, mucadam of Malubhai Haji Jiyraj, complains that he took delivery of some bales of cotton and loaded 16 of these on the 21st instant at Carnac Bunder in four labour carts with instructions to deliver them at No. 45 Godown, Reay Road. On going to the godown the next day he found labour cart No. 4545, driver one Ismail, had failed to deliver a load of four bales valued at Rs. 1,800. Police enquiries showed that the accused appears to have unloaded the property at Nagpada and has since absconded out of Bombay.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR.

Moreshwar Sacaram, Hindu (60), residing with his son at Kamatipura, was crossing the Parel Road at Byculla on the night of Saturday last when he was knocked down by a tram car which was going along Byculla Bridge, towards the Victoria Gardens. The front wheel passed over Moreshwar's left foot and it was crushed. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Sunday, the cause of death being shock following injuries.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, additional Presidency Magistrate. Sub-Inspector Chanda of Pydhownie police station charged Vasanji Khimji with criminal misappropriation.

Mr. DeCunha, police prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution.

The complainant Maganlal Trikamlal, General Manager in the employ of Serdar Sulaiman Kassam Hajee, General Merchants, deposed that the accused a bill collector in the shop, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,052-4-0 being the realisations on three bills between the 19th and 21st instant.

The accused pleaded guilty, but as he wanted time to see whether he could make good the sum, judgment was reserved.

CONVICTED OF GAMBLING.

Kaloo Khan Vazirkhan, Chotu Khudabux and 8 others stood charged with gambling before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, additional Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court.

Acting on information received, Deputy Inspector Achrekar raided house No. 214 at Gelabhai Street off Ripon Street on the 24th inst. at 1 a.m, and found the accused in the act of gambling on the terrace. Two packs of playing cards, 'cowries', and a sum of Rs. 9-13-6 were found.

All the accused pleaded guilty.

They were sentenced and fined Rs. 10 each or suffer simple imprisonment for seven days.

CHINAMAN SENTENCED.

Ah Foo, a Chinaman, stood charged with possessing 1 tola of Chandul without permit before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Kaikushru Maneckshaw Modi of the Excise Department deposed that he arrested the accused on suspicion on Saturday afternoon near the Yellow Gate of Alexandra Dock and found on his person one tola of the prohibited drug, Chandul.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

IMPORTING BEER WITHOUT LICENSE.

A Parsi egg and fish merchant, Nowroji Bomanji by name was charged at the same police court with importing 72 pints of Amstel beer without a license. The beer is valued at Rs. 29-8-0.

Mr. Hudson, Excise Inspector, stated that on learning that a parcel of beer was to arrive in the name of the accused he kept a vigilant watch and found that a parcel which arrived on the 16th instant was delivered to the accused the next day through the accused's servant. On enquiries he found that the accused had ordered out the beer from Messrs. S. P. Shaw and Brothers without a permit.

The accused pleaded guilty but stated that he was not aware of the requirement of a permit for importing liquor.

The accused was fined Rs. 5.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL RUSE.

On the complaint of Diwali Rai, a charge of cheating was levelled against Damodar Purshotam at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The case of the complainant was that the accused wormed himself into the acquaintance of herself and her husband on the pretence of being a fellow passenger, like them and being in a position to help them to get endorsement on their passport; that having thus imposed upon them he denuded the complainant of Rs. 60 alleged to have been required for getting the necessary passport regulations complied with and took her to Fanaswadi with a dishonest intent, as was learnt later.

Evidence showed that the complainant and her husband came to Bombay from Bhownagar and stayed at a Dharamsala near Madhav Bang.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 out of which Rs. 60 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Mr. Mahale appeared for the accused.

A CLEVER CATCH.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Excise Inspector Navalkar charged Shaifulla with possessing cocaine without license. The prosecution case was that the inspector who felt suspicious of the accused as a smuggler of prohibited drugs kept a watch over him, after making friendly overtures. The accused fell into the trap set for him and on Saturday according to a prearranged plan the accused came with 3 bottles of cocaine valued at Rs. 360 which the inspector paid for with marked notes. Arrest followed immediately after. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

A BIG OPIUM HAUL.

Mr. Hudson, Excise Inspector, charged Abdul Nizam, a victoria driver, with possessing opium valued at Rs. 1,067-10-0 without license before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution, are that Narayan Arjun, a customs' peon challenged the victoria driver on noticing a heavy bag with him and found opium in it.

The accused, in his defence, stated that the opium might have been smuggled into his bag without his knowledge and that he was an innocent victim.

He was, however, convicted on evidence and fined Rs. 500 and in default to suffer imprisonment for five months.

CORONER'S COURT.

FOUND DEAD ON FOOTPATH.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Parvatibai (22), a Hindu woman, who was found lying dead on the footpath in Bazar Gate Street on Monday at 1 a.m. She had a cut on her upper lip and blood was oozing from her mouth. Dr. K. C. Anklesaria examined the body and certified that death was due to heart failure from alcoholism and abdominal injury.

Sultanali Mohmedali said the deceased had been living with a man named Mohmed for the last five or six years. Three persons among whom was also Mohmed came to witness and said a woman was lying dead in Bazar Gate Street. Witness went and saw the deceased and then informed the police.

Dr. Nanan, the Police Surgeon, said there was a contusion on the upper lip and a contusion with broad stick or bar mark on the left forearm. There was a large blood clot on right side of the head beneath the scalp, and on the corresponding position and a large blood clot was found within the skull pressing upon the brain. This could have been caused by a blow or a fall. The cause of death in his opinion was inter-cranial haemorrhage. There was no fracture of vault or base of the skull.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A RAILWAY ENGINE

Rajaram Vinayek, a Hindu, was walking along the down line of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel, at 6 a.m. on the 21st instant, when he was knocked down by the engine of a down train and received multiple injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WHIPPING OF ANGLO-INDIANS

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 26.

The Bombay Provincial Council of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association is in agreement with Lt.-Col. Gidney's demand in respect of the Anglo-Indians sentenced to whipping by the Allahabad High Court in a recent case. In a telegram sent to the Viceroy the Secretary of the local branch says:—"A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Council of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Association held on Sunday associates itself with the representation made by Col. Gidney regarding the whipping of two Anglo-Indians and expresses that it will be one in the alternative embodied therein. The Council respectfully points out that when the Indian Government desired the Home defence in 1916 the Anglo-Indian was classified as a British subject and compelled to participate. This flogging, it submits, is inconsistent with that privilege given to the Anglo-Indian."

WANTON ABUSE.

A JOURNALIST'S SORRY SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent attack on the "Bombay Chronicle" in the "Indian Daily Mail" is spiteful and mean-minded, and cannot be allowed to pass uncallenged. Your evening contemporary bases its attack on the following paragraph of the "Chronicle."

"There was only one man who could control the people primarily responsible for the December riots, the Mahatma's most loyal and devoted Muslim henchman, and he had been removed by Government. We mean Maulana Shaukat Ali."

Nowhere it is said, that Maulana Shaukat-Ali would have quelled the riots by his physical force; Indeed, he is named as the most loyal and devoted Muslim henchman of the apostle of non-violence. But violence and physical force are on the train of the Dulal Street rag. It says:—

"Mr. Gandhi's influence with the people is admitted to be limited. For the control of the *budmashes* of Bombay, Mr. Shaukat Ali is the man. No one looks upon Mr. Shaukat Ali as an exponent of soul-force, and *what is one to think of the mental condition of a writer who would contend that Mr. Shaukat Ali could have accomplished by physical force* what the military and the police took many days to effect?" (Italics mine.)

When did "The Chronicle" say that Mr. Gandhi's influence with the people *was* limited? What are we to think of the mental condition of your evening contemporary, that reads hidden meanings in the plain sentences quoted above?

He does not stop there. Like a confirmed criminal out of jail, he shamelessly advocates or rather justifies physical violence, towards Mahatma Gandhi's followers. Here are the words of "The Indian Daily Mail" prompting the Christians to violence:—

"We shall deal only with one reference to Mr. Gandhi in *The Bombay Samachar's* reply to our article—the others are beneath notice. That is the highly provocative classification of Mr. Gandhi with Jesus Christ. The freedom with which the sacred name of the founder of Christianity has been associated with the author of the Non-co-operation movement, is an unredeemed scandal, and we are astonished that a man of the intelligence and education of Mr. Mody—who ought to show some acquaintance with the sentiments of Christians—should have indulged in a statement that, in a less tolerant age, would have exposed him to an experience he would shudder to contemplate."

The editor, being a Ceylonese Christian, is innocent of what "Bombay Samachar" wrote, but nevertheless he revels in the un-Christian attitude of exciting the religious fanaticism of his co-religionists against Gandhi's followers. It is nothing but vile, cowardly and reprehensible.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI.

Bombay, May 20.

FACT AND FICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Title-holders and title-hunters in their zeal to express their loyalty to Government do not pause to consider the means they adopt in so doing. Here is the latest example. In to-day's "Times of India" appears the report of Empire Day celebrations at Jhaverbaug as follows: "A large number of Hindu citizens of Bombay gathered at Jhaverbaug on Saturday morning to *celebrate Empire Day*.—The hall of Jhaverburg was tastefully decorated *for the occasion* and portraits of Queen Victoria and royal family were hung prominently and garlanded....." (Italics are mine.)

The facts are briefly as follows: Regular *Bhajan Mandlis* are being held every morning at Jhaverbaug, where male and female devotes gather for prayer and meditation. Men and women sit apart in the verandah of the *Nar Narayen* temple, the verandah being divided into two parts by a cloth curtain. There was no special decoration on the occasion as mentioned in the report, nor were the people assembled there to celebrate the Empire Day. On the contrary, the gathering on that day was thin, and many left the place quietly when Rao Bahadur, P. B. Joshi began his task.

Rao Bahadur, P. B. Joshi and party knowing quite well that they could hardly attract half a dozen men to attend their function if they held the meeting at any other place, chose the *Bhajan Mandli* to give vent to their enthusiasm. One is amused to find Rao Bahadur Joshi giving a strong dose of unwholesome politics to a *Bhajan Mandli*. On the occasion the Rao Bahadur dilated at length the innumerable advantages of the British Raj; and also did not fail to summarise recent Parliamentary debates on India. In conclusion Rao Bahadur Joshi advised the already pat and indifferent *Bhajan Mandli* to wait with patience trusting in the good intentions of the British Government and doing their duty as loyal and law-abiding citizens of the British Empire.

Instead of disturbing the prayer and meditation of the devotes Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi and his party could have better employed themselves.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANDAS.

Bombay, May 26.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SCANDAL NO IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I felt that Sir Lawless Hepper badly needed some rest in this oppressive weather, particularly as he had exhausted himself by undertaking three successive trips to councillors, corporators and journalists; hence I did not disturb him for over a fortnight. Poor journalists must have felt very uncomfortable and some of them actually remarked that they felt as if they were between the devil and the deep sea: on the one hand they had to satisfy a credulous and critical public, and on the other they could not displease the obliging and accommodating Director. It is rumoured that the next lucky group to be entertained are the fishermen of Chowpatty who are to be assured and convinced of the benefits and advantages that are to accrue to their trade under the new arrangement. If advertisement and publicity of this type is to prop up and popularise a rotten and unpopular concern like the Development, we may as well advise the Directorates of all tottering commercial companies in Bombay to incorporate, at least for some time, Sir Lawless as a Director so that he may be able to persuade the impatient and noisy investors, by means of elaborate and subsidised advertisements, to wait till doomsday for imaginery dividends.

But when Sir Lawless is so eager and anxious to acquaint everybody and anybody with the apparently magnificent surface operations, curiously enough he seems to be equally reluctant to answer straight but inconvenient queries with regard to the inner working of this most advertised company; there is "no admission behind the screen," he can find ample time and money to undertake endless trips for nameless persons and institution but according to his last reply, "I cannot however undertake to continue further correspondence about 'imaginary' scandals with him in the press."

Let Sir Lawless Hepper waste public time and money and private energy in explaining and assuring an unconvinced and sceptical public of the illusory benefits and profits to accrue at some future unknown and unascertainable date, I will continue to expose for the present not "imaginary" but some real scandals not minding whether the Director cares to reply to them or not; an indisdrect silence will only raise a presumption against them. I regret I cannot accept the suggestion of a private interview or a personal correspondence as the subject matter affects the public and presumably every rate-payer whose money is wasted, is interested and entitled to know all the facts.

With apologies for this rather long preface I will now come direct to the point.

Before Sir Lawless Hepper became the Development Director, he was, I believe, the Head of the Ministry of Munitions in Bombay. On the termination of War, the Minister of Munitions was naturally anxious to dispose of heavy and expensive stores even at great sacrifice and it became part of the duties of Sir Lawless to dispose of them as quickly as possible. By a lucky coincidence, about the same time convenient and extravagant purchasers in the shape of the Development Directorate cropped up on the scene.

In this rather intricate situation several questions of public interests need a little explanation. As Sir Lawless Hepper has declined to answer publicly further queries in his capacity as a Director of Development, I will request him to oblige the public on this occasion as the ex-Head of the Ministry of Munitions:

1. Is it a fact that amongst the plants and stores purchased from the Ministry was a Dredger named [illegible] bought for several lakhs of rupees?

2. What part did Sir Lawless Hepper take in these transactions, either as a vendor representing the Ministry of Munitions or as a purchaser representing the Development Directorate, or did he act in a dual capacity?

3. Is it a fact that even before the said purchase, the said Dredger "Kali" was practically condemned as subservicable and that since the purchase for a considerable period she has been laid up and is not able to render efficient or any service and thus a large amount of public money is wasted?

4. Was the said Dredger examined and certified as serviceable and in working condition by any independent non-official expert or was the purchase effected and lakhs of rupees paid merely on the recommendation and advice of the Government Naval Architect? Were the gentlemen who recommended the purchase entitled to any commission on the completion of the sale? On whose behalf did the official expert, if any, act?

5. Is it a fact that even in this transaction which was merely a transfer from one Government Department to another, the British firm of Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, under their agreement with the Secretary of State, got their usual commission of one or two per cent? Besides that firm, did any other official get any commission?

6. How many lakhs were paid for the Dredger and what was the total value of purchase of old stores and plants by the Development Directorate from the Ministry of Munitions and at whose recommendation were these purchases made and was any commission paid to any parties on this transaction?

Expecting an early reply before Scandal No. 5 is out, I am, Scandal Monger.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, May 25.

COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

MR. HAJI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. I. S. Haji addresstd a largely attended meeting of the Muslim voters under the auspices of the Y. M. M. A. at Madanpura, when Mr. S. K. Nabiulla, presided. In the course of his speech Mr. Nabiullah said, while introducing Mr. Haji to the voters that Mr. Haji's three years' career showed that he never failed in his duty towards the Muslims. He reminded the audience that on two occasions Mr. Haji moved for the adjournment of the Council and at both he referred to the wrong that was done to the Muslims. Firstly, for the firing at Matiari over the Khilafatists; and, secondly, on the imprisonment of a Muslim member of the Council. For the first he got an open enquiry by a Committee and which showed that firing was not justifiable. For the latter he got the Muslim member of Sind released. Mr. Haji was a strong supporter of the Muslim League, the aims and objects of which had now been so clearly announced by the President of the League, Mr. Jinnah. He further submitted that Mr. Haji as a lawyer would be a better legislator, a better advocate of the Muslim cause and a better champion of the public liberty, prestige and honour.

The President then moved a resolution that this public meeting of the Muslim voters supports the candidature of Mr. Haji and requests all the Muslim voters of the City to solidly vote for Mr. Haji. This resolution, when put to vote after being duly seconded and supported by various speakers was carried unanimously amid applause.

Mr. Haji then rose to thank the meeting and said that the time had come when the Muslim voters had realised after all that the vote that they possess was not theirs but of the whole community, and the voters were the trustees. It was therefore a serious responsibility placed on the voters as for whom they should vote. He agreed with the President that the only consideration for the voters should be: who is better fitted to serve the community and the country. Mr. Haji emphasised the importance of the Muslim League and asked the voters to look to it for political and communal guidance. The voters should give the mandate to the elected member and watch his career in the Council. He also submitted that the essential quality and important requirement of a representative of the people was to meet the voters in a public meeting and be ready to take their mandate. Mr. Haji then referred to the letters that have appeared in the "Chronicle" and the "Sanj Vartaman." He said they were only intended to prejudice the voters. These letters, he said, were full of false logic and reasoning. He said he uttered the Council first because he conscientiously believed that capturing the Council was essential in the interest of the country and the community. He was glad to see that the Swaraj Party accepted his view which he declared three years ago. Mr. Haji said that he could not accept the programme of the Swaraj Party as there was no security for the Muslim interests, Muslims being in a hopeless minority in the Party.

"MUSLIM SCHOOL AT NIGDI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following with reference to para 1 of a letter appearing in your issue of yesterday.

1. There was absolutely no attempt to demand exorbitant price for certain pieces of land.

2. It is not true that the land obtained by lease and obtainable hereafter is of no use to us. We have a definite scheme of work prepared by experts.

3. It is not true that the lands were given to us after the Mahomedans approached Government.

4. Not an inch of land was acquired by the Mahomedans nor was their trust formed before Mr. Fazil Mooraj knew that the lands were given tons.

5. In the light of these facts it will be seen that it is absurd to call the lease in our favour (it is in my name) "absurd."

6. If the writer of the letter or any fair minded gentleman comes over here, I shall be glad to talk with him on the matter.—Yours, etc.,

VISHNU GOVIND BIJAPURKAR,
Director N. M. V. P. Mandal.

Talegaon Dabhade, May 21.

"FALL FROM A MOVING TRAIN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the death of one Vinayak Balkrishna, appearing in the second column of page 11 of the 'Sunday Chronicle' of the 25th inst. I have to point out to you that the correct report is now given. I am related to the deceased and I was present at the inquest and I know the facts.

The deceased lived at Antop Hill and on the 21st inst., he left Bombay V. T., for Dadar as usual by the train. The train was not to stop at all stations. The deceased was standing in the door of the carriage on the off side and while the brake was given at the time of the train entering the Dadar station, the deceased got a push of the door of carriage wherein he was standing without supporting himself, and he fell down on the lines on off side in a position of the head below and legs up, and the head dashed on the iron bars meant for the wire attached to the signal. The deceased was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died immediately. The deceased is the brother of Mr. Jagannath Balkrishna Anvirte, Sarkar, koon of Salt in charge of Dadar Division.—Yours, etc.,

RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA.

Bombay, May 26.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The Simla Horse Show at Annandale to-day attracted large crowds. The weather was perfect and contributed largely to the success of the show. The entries were very large and the class of animal entered was of much higher quality than has been seen in Simla since the war. The best horse in the show was Mrs. Butler's "Nobby," a truly magnificent animal which was also first in Class V hacks horses and class VII ladies hacks horses. His Excellency the Viceroy's "Ruth" was first in Class VI Hacks Ponies and first in class VIII ladies hacks ponies.

The judging commenced punctually at 9 a.m. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading arrived at 4.45 p.m. and after the last event the prizes were distributed by Her Excellency. The classes were as follows:—

CLASS II.—English and Colonial Polo Ponies, Heavy Weight.

Capt. Combes' LEADING GIRL .....
Lt.-Col. Butler's BOLARUM .....
Genl. Godwin's PETER .....

There were 15 entries and there was little to choose between these ponies.

Judges: Col Ward and Major Sutherland.

CLASS 2:—English and Colonial Polo Ponies, Light Weight.

H H Maharaja of Patiala's REVOLINA
H H Maharaja of Patiala's WHITE MARK .....
Major Macartney's VICTOR .....

There were 17 entries and this was a very hot class. Revolina, White Mark are magnificent animals.

Judges:—Major Genl. Fagan and Maj. Gannon.

CLASS III.—Arab Polo Ponies.

Maj. Gannon's PORRIDGE .....
H H Maharajah of Patiala's PHARACY
Maj. William's HUDBAN .....

Ten Entries.

Judges: Lt.Col. Anderson and Major Barnards.

CLASS IV.—Country Bred Polo Ponies.

H H Maharajah of Bharatpur's MAHTAB .....
Major Gannon's SEA GULL .....
Lt.Col. Anderson's BROWN OWL .....

Eleven entries. There was very little to choose between Mahtab and Sea Gull.

Judges: Maj Genl. Fagan and Col. Chambers.

CLASS V.—Hacks Horses.

Mrs. Butler's NOBBY .....
Maj. Muir's KNIGHT TEMPLAR .....
Lt.-Col. Butler's BOLARUM .....

22 Entries. This was an excellent class.

Judges: Genl. Sir J. Shea, Maj-Genl. James, and Col. Sawyer.

CLASS VI.: Hacks Ponies.

H E the Viceroy's RUTH .....
H H Maharaja of Patiala's ELEGANCE
H E the Viceroy's VODKA .....

21 Entries.

Judges: Maj. Genl. James, Col. Worgan, and Col. Sawyer.

CLASS VII: Ladies Hacks, Horses.

Mrs. Butler's NOBBY .....
Mrs. Buck's BRIGHT LIGHT .....
Mrs. Macartney's HOPE .....

13 Entries.

Judges: Genl. Sir J. Shea, Maj.Genl. James, Maj. Walker, Capt. Combes. Leading Girl was highly commended.

CLASS VIII: Ladies Hack Ponies.

H E the Viceroy's RUTH .....
H E Lord Rawlinson's GALLIPOLI .....
H E the Viceroy's VODKA .....

Eleven Entries. Genl. Sir J Shea's Sussanah was highly commended in a good class.

Judges:—Maj-Genl. James, Maj Walker and Capt. Law.

CLASS IX:—Novice Hacks.

Lt.-Genl. Sir J Shea's SUZZANNAH .....
Maj. Raj Kumar Singh's FLAVIA .....
Maj. Macartney's LEMON .....

There were 29 entries and little to choose between the first six animals.

Judges: Maj.-Genl. James, and Genl. Fagan.

CLASS X:—Jumping Horses.

H H Maharaja of Patiala's WILD .....
Miss Butler's PLOUGHMAN .....
H H Maharaja of Bharatpur's DHOKAIK UTUTTI .....

18 Entries.

Judges:—Maj.-Genl. Willis, Col. Chambers, Maj. Wilson and Maj. Beresford.

CLASS XI: Jumping Ponies.

12th Pack Battery R.G.A.'s DAPPER ...
Capt. Prinsep's RORY O'MOORE .....
Mr. Ajaib Singh's AUSI .....

Eleven Entries.

Judges: Same as in Class X.

CLASS XII:—Childrens Ponies, ridden

H H Maharaja of Bharatpur's SILVER CHARM .....
Master Iqbal Shah's TOMMY .....
Miss Joan Vine's PETERPAN .....

Highly commended, Miss I. Palin's Cobwebs.

Judges: Col. Worgan and Maj Wilson.

CLASS XIII:—Children's Ponies led by.

Master G Macartney's GINNER NUT
Maharaj Kumar Girendra Raj Singh's PICK ME UP .....

Eight Entries.

Judges:—Maj-Genl. Willis and Col. Chambers.

CLASS XIV:—Hill Ponies.

H H Maharajah of Bharatpur's LAPWING .....
Ditto's NEGRO .....
H E Lord Rawlinson's PONTOON ...

TENNIS.

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—In the final of the Olympic Real Tennis Singles Baerlein (Britain) beat the Honourable C. N. Bruce (Britain), 8—3, 4—8, 8—3.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF SULTAN OF SHEIR AND MEKALLA

RECEIVED BY COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY

H.H. the Sultan of Sheir and Mekalla arrived in Bombay by the Mogul liner S.S. 'Humayun' from the Persian Gulf on Monday at 8.30 a.m. in the Victoria Dock Shed No. 15. He was received at the Dock by the Collector of Bombay, was given military honours, and escorted by mounted police to Warden Road, to the residence of Mr. Joomabhai Lalaji.

STRIKE IN TATA MILL.

About 50 spinners of the Tata Mill struck work on Monday and demanded re-instatement of their Head Jobber who was recently dismissed. It appears the Head Jobber in question who was on leave for a month had over-stayed and the management dismissed him owing to his irregularity. As he was not re-instated a few spinners downed tools out of sympathy for the dismissed man. The Tata Mill is situated at Dadar Road.

A BOMBAY SUB-INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Sub-Inspector Mahadeo Mukaji Bhare of the Bombay City Police died on the 24th instant. The deceased joined the Bombay City Police in 1913 and was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector in 1918. He died at the age of 34.

SCRIBBLING
BLOCKS
100 SHEETS.
ANNA 1 AND PIES 6
per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.
(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS
RECEIVED IN
MARBLES, TILES,
ASBESTOS-SHEETS
CEMENT, ETC.
PRICES LOWEST.
Apply
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509. z

NO FIRM
HAS TO PAY
INCOME TAX
OR
SUPER TAX
when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp
Nagindas & Mancha
30, Hanuman Building,
Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
TELE: No. 22560.

Attention!
Doctors, Chemists, Druggists & Merchants
GET THE BEST
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
from
Direct Importers & Sole Agents
B.G. Jack & Co.,
Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co.
KALLE & Co., and to leading
German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and Surgical goods, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.
The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government Law College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, (1922) Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register Nos.* with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay.*

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1924.

WORK FOR THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

Our friends among the Labour Party write to us that it is folly to expect great things for India from a Labour Government which can count on the support of only a minority in the House of Commons. The truth is that we expected nothing whatsoever from a Labour Government in the circumstances, except a little clearing of the atmosphere, and in that expectation we have not been disappointed. But there are some things, quite apart from the political arena, which the Labour Government even in minority can do for India creditably and without the slightest danger to its own existence. There is Prison Reform. No party in the House of Commons would be likely to support the state of things suggested in the Report of the Visapur Jail Inquiry Committee, much less that depicted clearly in the pamphlet published by two ex-political prisoners describing their experiences in Indian jails. No party in the House of Commons, we imagine, is so utterly destitute of the sense of national honour as to wish to have the horrid scandals of the present Indian prison system for ever associated with British rule in India. They are associated now with British rule, because British officialdom in India have elected to support that system blindly against the unanimous appeal of Indian humanity. It would seem that the British officials here prefer the odium of maintaining an atrocious system to the credit that would come to them from its reform. It would seem as if they gloried in provoking the dislike of Indians. That is a point of view no Englishman in England, once acquainted with the facts, would ever for a moment be prepared to tolerate. It of course exasperates the Indian people and, if we may judge from the tone and manner of official answers given to Indians who have raised the question in the Councils, is deliberately intended to exasperate them. It is a cause of bitterness which could easily be removed, as Mr. A. B. Chothia suggests in an appeal which we publish elsewhere, by the substitution of sincere goodwill towards Indians for the present attitude of hatred and distrust. We hope that Mr. Chothia's appeal will go to England, with all the documents supporting it, and that Lord Ollivier's attention will be called to it. The present Secretary of State is famous for his achievements in the way of prison reform in other lands. Certain aspects of the Indian prison system are a disgrace to the British empire; they are indefensible, in this twentieth century, on any grounds, and the relations between Englishmen and Indians would be much improved by their removal. That is something which the Labour Government, even while in minority, can do for India, and it will help to win them the esteem of the majority, for the majority of men is everywhere opposed to gross and stupid inhumanity.

A LOADED PISTOL.

Among the numerous pretensions, now fortunately exploded, of the Public Services in India, is that they are very efficient. The arrangement which is from time to time made about the supply to the Press of reports of Committees and Commissions is, perhaps, a mark of this efficiency. The Report of the Lee Commission has evidently been published; at least so we suppose from the Associated Press summary which we publish elsewhere. We have not yet received a copy of this Report and we presume no newspaper in India has received a copy, a fact which would be unthinkable in any well-governed country. And all this in spite of the fact that the Government of India maintain a costly Publicity Department! We have thus to depend on what is obviously an inadequate summary supplied to us last night by the Associated Press to form our view of the Report.

The Report bears on its face the characteristic mark of all or most Commissions and Committees. It place another heavy load on the already over-burdened shoulders of the poor Indian tax-payers. The cost of the proposals of the Lee Commission, we are told, is estimated to be 96 or 98 lakhs in the first year. It will tend to rise for some years until it reaches one and a quarter crore—the figure anticipated by our London correspondent on Friday —, but will fall as the Indianisation makes itself felt. Considering that, according to the recommendations of the Commission itself, it will be fifteen years before the composition of the I.C.S. will be half European and half Indian and twenty-five years before that ratio is reached in the Imperial Police Service, the long period during which India will have to bear this additional burden will be evident. The main indictment of the present system of government is that it is too costly for India's poor resources. The obvious line of progress would be to make the burden of the Services lighter on the people. The Lee Commission's Report, therefore stands condemned as most reactionary on this ground alone. But this is not the only ground. The retention in the hands of the Secretary of State of the control over All-India Service men employed in the Reserved Departments, and, especially those now serving in the Transferred Departments, is opposed to the spirit of responsible government.

The All-India Services, especially the two important so-called "security." Services, have not only secured their position but consolidated and improved it by a substantial addition to their salaries and by the retention of the privilege of being virtually above the State in India. They or rather their champions on the Committee have, indeed, paid a small price by comparatively minor concessions, so far as the people of India are concerned, in respect of other Services. How unconscionable, however, is the bargain will be realised from the emphasis laid by the Commission on the fact that "its main proposals are vitally interdependent and unless all are given effect to, violence will be done not merely to the spirit of compromise which inspired the agreed conclusions, but also to the whole structure of the recommendations. The Commission further states that in view of the urgency of the case the recommendations would be considered as a whole and acted upon with as little delay as possible. This means, in effect, pointing a loaded pistol at the Indian Assembly which will consider the Report and which will be asked, as a price for the "concessions" in respect of other Services, which also include the gracious concession of seeing the composition of the I.C.S. become half European and half Indian in fifteen years (marvellous progress, indeed, considering that the complete Indianisation of the Army is to take two centuries and more under Lord Rawlinson's scheme!), to accept an annual burden of a crore and a quarter and the continuation of the domination of the country by the I.C.S., and the I.P.S. That all the three Indian members of the Commission should have been party to a transaction, which is a gross betrayal of their country's vital interests, is not the least reprehensible feature of the Report. It is, of course, a pure accident that the appointment of one of the Indian members of the Commission to the India Council is announced simultaneously with the publication of this "unanimous" Report.

WILL MR MACDONALD RESIGN?

The "Daily Herald" understands that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will appeal to the country if defeated on any essential feature of the Housing Bill. That Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has decided to make a vote on the housing question a decisive one as regards his retention of office cannot be questioned, but that he will actually carry out his decision is very improbable. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Lloyd George soon after the war promised houses fit for heroes to live in. He broke that promise as he broke many other promises. Both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Baldwin trifled with the housing problem. The appointment of Mr. Wheatley as Health Minister was an earnest of the genuine determination of the Labour Government to carry out their pledges to the electors, of which none is more vital to redeem than that to the overcrowded and the homeless. The problem of housing is a two-fold one, that is, of stopping evictions immediately and of planning a large scale building programme for the future. Mr. MacDonald escaped defeat on the first question by adopting Mr. E. D. Simon's Evictions Bill with such amendment as to protect the genuinely unemployed tenant against eviction. But it is on the plan for the future that the Labour Government have staked their very existence. In the course of a special interview he gave to the "New Leader" last month Mr. MacDonald declared:—

> "The Housing scheme is our most important legislative item. It is really the biggest piece of constructive industrial organisation which has probably ever been attempted. It is not only a scheme for building houses, but for cooperation between all the interest concerned."

That Mr. MacDonald is not guilty of any exaggeration will be apparent from the fact that the scheme which is prepared by Mr. Wheatley is designed to yield between two and three million new houses in the next fifteen years, that it is to be operated, not by a bureaucracy of officials in Whitehall, but by a Statutory Committee representing the local authorities, the building Trade Unions, and the master builders, the Ministry of Health being responsible only for the financial administration and that the supply of building labour is to be augmented, as required, by a national scheme of apprenticeship. For the Opposition to reject such a scheme would involve disastrous electoral consequences for them and it is not surprising that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has decided with confidence to appeal to the country. If the Opposition majority is foolish enough to defeat the Government on the housing question it will only be giving to Mr. MacDonald the favourable opportunity he seeks to return to office with a majority. But such a contingency is too good to be probable.

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The personnel of the Taxation Committee appointed by the Government merely brings in relief for a hundredth time the characteristic bureaucratic perversity which takes away with the one hand what it gives with the other. In accepting the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Sethna, the Government of India endorsed the principle of an exhaustive enquiry by experts in the matter. The composition of the Committee renders the enquiry a futile and fatuous one *ab initio*. For the enquiry to be satisfactory in every respect what is required is that the members of the Committee should be men who are impartial and yet in sympathy with the object in view, that is, the Committee should not include a Civilian and should be dominantly Indian in composition, with a majority consisting of distinguished economists who have already worked in the field. The reason for the exclusion of Civilians from the Committee is decisive. The most important task of the Committee will, indeed, be to examine and judge the work of the Civilians for the past several decades. The appointment of a Civilian as President, —even if Sir Charles Todhunter had any other claim than that he must somehow be provided with a job,—and of another as Secretary, will completely neutralise the Committee. The selection of an "expert" from England who knows nothing about conditions in India would not have made much difference if the Committee had also included among its members two or three distinguished Indian economists. Not only has no Indian expert been selected, but the two Indians selected are those whose claims to be on the Committee are difficult to discover except that the Maharajah of Burdwan is a great landholder and Dr. Pranjpye, an eminent mathematician and both without official employment. All that prejudice and perversity could do has evidently been done by the Government of India to make the Committee unacceptable to the country.

Notes of the Day.

The Real Imperial Menace.

It is melancholy to reflect that the several distinguished statesmen who had gathered at the Empire Day dinner held in London under the auspices of the Colonial Institute could not realise that the real menace to the solidarity and permanence of the Empire to-day is not so much class warfare as race warfare. These gentlemen, including Lord Willingdon, who ought to have known better, one and all spoke as if the Empire was composed only of British people and its prosperity was bound up with the prosperity of those people and those people only. Yet, even a cursory glance at the problems confronting the Empire to-day will show that the racial problem looms above every other. Almost every portion of the Empire is afflicted with it. But British statesmen speak and act as if the racial canker was not eating into the vitals of the Empire! They pretend to be more worried by the "class warfare." But "class warfare" is not an evil peculiar to the British Empire only, it exists in almost every country on the face of the earth which has joined the international race for wealth, and it will exist so long as the present glaring inequalities in the distribution of power and wealth continue to obtain. The racial warfare, which is being carried on in several parts of the Empire and which becomes more bitter day by day, is, however, a far greater menace to the safety of the Empire than the class warfare. We cannot imagine that British statesmen in all parts of the Empire, including the Colonial Office, can be unaware of this fact. Probably they think, like the ostrich, that the safest policy for them in the circumstances is to bury the head in the sand, that is to say, ignore it.

Loyalty Better Than Discontent.

The problem is bound to press for a solution year by year with increasing persistence, despite all attempts to avoid it. The non-British races, including the most backward and unvocal at present, will come forward, one by one, sooner or later, to demand that they too be heard in all matters concerning their weal and woe and their connection with the Empire. Let alone the African races. Take the people of India, who are already vocal. Can any useful discussion of the problem of Empire defence be carried on without counting India, who provides the key to it? So long as India is unreconciled to the Empire, as she is at present and is likely to remain so long as the racial issue involved in the treatment of her children both here and abroad is not satisfactorily solved, the problem of Empire defence must cause the greatest anxiety to all British statesmen. It is the same with regard to commercial solidarity and so on. Until British statesmen realise that the non-British races inhabiting the Empire are as justly entitled to the privileges of citizenship of the Empire as the whitest Anglo-Saxons and until they put the common good of all the races of the Empire above the interest of any one particular race, the foundations of the Empire must always remain vulnerable and cause constant anxiety. Only an Empire broad-based on the voluntary loyalty of all the communities composing it, an Empire which is a real commonwealth of free citizens, can last long. It was such an Empire, of which the late Queen Victoria of illustrious memory dreamed, and British statesmen on the Empire Day cannot do better than resolve solemnly that it will be such an Empire into which they will try to transform the present loose and faulty organisation.

A Discourteous Dewan.

The Reception Committee of the fourth Deccan States Conference had, we are informed, requested the Diwan of Sangli to allow the use of the two dharamshalas in the town for the visitors and delegates of the Conference. But the Diwan of Sangli has, for reasons best known to himself, been discourteous enough to refuse to comply with the request. The dharamshalas were built out of public subscription collected at the time of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Their control was vested in the Municipality. But latterly the State has usurped them and is using them exclusively for State purposes and for the use of State officials and State guests. There is not a single dharamshala worth the name except these two buildings in Sangli and a traveller finds it most difficult to get some shelter and asylum if he has to sojourn there without thrusting himself on the hospitality of other people. Every traveller has a right to occupy a dharamshala which is a public place unless he is affected by some loathsome disease the contamination of which may render the public building unfit for human habitation. We cannot imagine that the Diwan apprehended any such danger from the gathering in Sangli. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, while refusing permission for the holding of the Kathiawar Political Conference in Bhavnagar, promised to render every assistance if the Conference was held outside the limits of the State. This conciliatory gesture of Sir Prabhashanker and the discourteous attitude of the Diwan of Sangli only show the difference in the temperament of the two individuals. But in either case hostility to a popular movement is apparent.

An Unanswerable Case.

The Nair-Ezhava joint deputation which waited on the Dewan of Travancore has put forward an unanswerable case for the removal of the restriction on the use of public roads round the Vaikom and other temples in the State. The Dewan evidently did not feel equal to the task of telling the deputation flatly that the Government would not redress the grievance of the "untouchables", who constitute a large portion of the subjects of the State. Instead, he sought to gain time by telling the deputation that the Government had not come to any decision in the matter and their representations, "which contained several new facts", would receive Government's very careful consideration. Besides referring to the fact that the prohibition extends only to "untouchables" who remain within the fold of Hinduism and does not affect those who are converted to other religions, the deputation pointed out that the prohibition was not in vogue in times gone by and was introduced only in recent years, and that even to-day some of the "untouchables", who have to supply the temple with the rope with which the flag is hoisted, are allowed once a year to walk along the prohibited roads. Both these facts knock the bottom out of the orthodox priests' contention that they or the temple would be polluted by the proximity of the "untouchables." But the most telling fact adduced by the deputation was that even among the minority of Brahmins there is a considerable section which favours the withdrawal of the prohibition. The State should feel no hesitation in coming to a right decision in the matter, and that decision can only be the abrogation of the cruel ban on the hitherto oppressed and suppressed classes in the State.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

(BY J. K. MEHTA.)

It is very difficult to please all the parties and yet this apparently impossible feat has been achieved by the Tariff Board. The Board had to face numerous difficulties and to work under conditions which could not be said to be either smooth or comfortable. India was supposedly a free-trade country upto then even though manipulations in the so-called revenue duties had not always kept within the four corners of orthodox free trade. Protection, even discriminating protection, was thus a new experiment on which this country launched last year. There was no previous experience to go upon. The iron and steel industry on which the Board were asked to report was again in the hands of only one concern which added much to their difficulties in making suggestions and recommendations as there was the possibility of their attitude being misunderstood and misrepresented as being favourable towards one particular individual concern at the expense of the interests of the whole country. In fact this was the line of criticism adopted by more than one influential and powerful critic. India has declared unmistakeably for protection and the dominant sentiment is protectionist throughout the country. It cannot be said, however, that the Board received any very great assistance in the solution of the problem entrusted to them from public opinion. This has to make itself felt when such Commissions and Committees are sitting but, unfortunately, in this country there is as yet no live public opinion in this sense. I shall give only one instance to show how it operates in other countries to strengthen the hands of such public Committees. When the 'Axe' Committee was sitting in England, almost every newspaper thought it its duty to bring to its attention cases of public extravagance or directions in which retrenchment could be effected. As it happened there was stationed at one of the minor ports of Scotland a Vice-Admiral with a cruiser, some hundred ratings as also a Naval Band which soothed the nerves of that over-worked contingent every evening. All these facts were one day blazoned forth in the columns of several leading newspapers and hardly a few days passed before the 'Axe' descended upon the Vice-Admiral and those men and that Band and put a stop to, what was obviously, a misuse of public money. The Tariff Board would have welcomed some such strong newspaper public agitation as also facts and figures on which to base their report. It speaks much for the earnestness with which the Board set themselves to the task of discharging the work with which they were entrusted that they have been able to put forward notwithstanding all these difficulties a report which has received a good work from almost every quarter.

The Weakest Link.

The Report is devoted in its initial portion to proving that "if in accordance with the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission the protection of steel is not held to be justified, we are at a loss to imagine what industry would possibly comply with them", and that "it is impossible to conceive a stronger case." After showing that the steel industry is one deserving protection according to the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission the report proceeds to formulate certain general principles of the protective scheme. It is here that the Board flounder as they enunciate very many principles which they are not able to keep upto in practice while making their suggestion. Thus it is observed in paragraph 32 of the Report that the capitalists must look for an assurance that protection will be continued to the extent necessary for the whole period which must elapse before anticipations can be tested by results and yet a period of only *three years* is fixed for the operation of the Tariff Bill which would be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly. The Government of India who have adopted the whole report as the basis for legislation have naturally adopted this suggestion also which is one of the weakest links in the chain and have announced that the Tariff Bill will be in operation to the end of March 1927. Any form of protection would be useless if it did not result in starting competition in this country itself. It is not an ideal situation at all, not even from the point of view of the Tatas that there is only one concern manufacturing steel. If, however, such a competition is to be started and different companies established in this country, it is essential that the manufacturers must get some reasonable hope that the policy of protection will not be changed at all for, say, 10 or 15 years. Unless such an assurance is given to manufacturers, it is not possible that any one will be coming forward to float a colossal concern with a huge capital which the steel industry is supposed to call for if it is worked according to the modern standards.

Basic Prices.

Another grave defect of the Report is that the Board have evidently contemplated the British prices only and not Continental prices which are so much lower than the former. Even if the proposed specific duty of Rs. 40 per ton is levied on bars and rods, Continental prices will be sufficiently lower to undersell the Indian products. With regard also to the British prices it is found every fluctuation in the exchange by a penny up will mean a practical bounty to the British manufacturer. Thus the British prices have gone down since the Board presented their report by more than Rs. 8 per ton. There is on an average a difference of Rs 20 between the Continental and the British prices, and the Government have therefore, done well in proposing in the Bill to empower the Viceroy to increase the duty by such an amount as appears to him necessary if the foreign prices have gone down. It would be better if the Tariff

(Continued on Page 11)

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION?

GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN ON HOUSING BILL.

A "DAILY HERALD" REPORT

LONDON, May 26.

The "Daily Herald" understands that the Cabinet has decided to resign immediately and appeal to the country if defeated on any essential feature of the forthcoming Housing Bill.—Reuter.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SUFFERING FROM PLEURISY.

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, is suffering from pleurisy and is under the care of a specialist.—Reuter.

MEETING WITH INDIA COLONIES COMMITTEE POSTPONED.

LONDON, May 26.

That Mr. J. H. Thomas was suddenly indisposed was announced to-day when for this reason the meeting of the Secretary of State for Colonies and the India Colonies Committee to consider the latter's report on Kenya Immigration was postponed.—Reuter.

ROYALTIES AT WEMBLEY.

A COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

LONDON, May 25.

Despite cold and showery weather the Empire Exhibition again attracted throngs of visitors last week culminating in an attendance of over 150,000 on Saturday alone. The week's visitors included various Royalties, overseas Governors, foreign Ambassadors and prominent personages of various countries adding a cosmopolitan note which is a feature of Wembley. The King and Queen who have already seen the show several times will pay another visit on Wednesday accompanied by the Italian King and Queen. The Royal party visits the Canadian, West African, East African, Maltese, Palestinian, South African and other buildings after which there will be an official reception and luncheon at the British Government Pavilion.

The thanksgiving service at Wembley was marred by unsettled weather and cold and boisterous wind accompanied by showers with occasional thunder. The sun shone brilliantly when the King and Queen actually arrived at the Stadium, but rain descended later. Nevertheless attendance was estimated at nearly 100,000. Messrs. Clynes, Henderson, Thomas, Buxton and Jowett represented the Cabinet.—Reuter.

"EMPIRE-BUILDING A SOLEMN TRUST."

ARCHBISHOP'S EMPIRE DAY SERMON

LONDON, May 25

In the course of an eloquent address at the Stadium Service the Archbishop of Canterbury drew attention to the fact that it was the largest religious service of thanksgiving the world had ever seen and sufficed to make the Empire Day of 1924 memorable for all time. His Grace said that the overseas parts of the Empire did not want failures as migrants but some of the best in order to lay the strong foundations of nationhood. He declared that Empire-building was a solemn trust on behalf of the generations yet unborn. Referring particularly to India he asked what pains we were taking to understand and appraise the aspirations, wise or foolish, workable or unworkable, which the spirit of nationalism withiin the Empire set into action! Such thoughts concerned us all. He asked too what we were doing for the best education of the African within the Empire.—Reuter.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN BRITAIN.

2500 CASES SINCE JANUARY.

LONDON, May 25.

The death of the shipping magnate and racehorse owner, Bower Ismay, from encephalitis lethargica commonly called sleeping sickness has freshly drawn attention to the recent alarming spread of this disease in Britain. There have been twenty-eight cases a week this month and 2,500 since January 1st compared with the annual average of 839. The mortality has been between 12 and 21 per cent. Official and other researches have hitherto failed to discover the cause of the disease.—Reuter.

LABOUR DISCONTENT ON IRISH RAILWAYS.

LONDON, May 25.

Paralysis of all Irish railways is threatened. The clerical and administrative staffs in a conference at Dublin have decided to withdraw their labour from 5th June failing a satisfactory reply from the Companies with regard to their demands for increased salaries.—Reuter.

MOSUL CONFERENCE.

FETHI BEY'S DEMANDS.

DEAD-LOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 26.

Constantinople.—The Anglo-Turkish negotiations proceeding here since May 20th relative to the disputed territory of Mosul at present incorporated in Iraq, have reached a dead-lock. Fethi Bey, on behalf of Turkey, demands the rendition of the whole district while Sir Percy Cox, on behalf of Britain, insists on the present frontier with slight modifications. The speeches at four meetings hitherto held have practically been the repetition of old arguments exhausted at Lausanne and in spite of friendly atmosphere prevailing no progress has been made as shown by the fact that the map handed to Sir Percy Cox this morning merely establishes the frontier line which the Turks claim in unmodified form. It is understood that Sir Percy Cox has asked Government for instructions. Meanwhile, no fresh meeting has been arranged. Failure to agree will mean reference of the question to the Council of the League of Nations as provided for in the Lausanne Treaty which, it is believed, the Turks are anxious to avoid.—Reuter.

MOUNT EVEREST COMMITTEE.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL POSITION.

LONDON, May 25.

In the course of his presidential address at the Annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Lord Ronaldshay said that the accounts of the Mount Everest Expedition hitherto received were highly satisfactory, but he regretted that General Bruce had been invalided. He feared that he would be prevented from resuming the command. Apart from the original appeal to the public which brought in about £5,500 and some voluntary subscriptions the Mount Everest Committee had financed three successive expeditions out of the funds derived from the sales of copyright and proceeds of lectures. The report of the Council showed a marked improvement in the financial position. Provided the process of recuperation met no unforeseen check they anticipated the resumption of their support to the exploration by financial grants.—Reuter.

PT MALAVIYA

IN DELICATE HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is in a delicate state of health and doctors have advised him to refrain from strenuous work. If his health permits, Pandit Malaviya will pay a visit to Travancore in order to try for an amicable settlement in connection with the Vaikom Satyagraha affair.

MEMBER OF INDIA COUNCIL.

MR. SAMARTH SUCCEEDS MR. BASU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. N. M. Samarth M.L.A., of Bombay to succeed the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu as a member of the India Council.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

EXTERNMENT ORDER ON OUTSIDERS?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 26.

The campaign continues at Vaikom as usual. The authorities have decided to extern from the state all outside workers including the Akali jatha who are running a free kitchen there. It is understood that the Akalis will be served the externment order in a day or two and that they are now awaiting instructions from the Gurudwara Prabandak Committee whether to return or to remain at Vaikom and disobey the order. Baba Kirpal Singh Mahant has already left for Madras.

Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Secretary Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, arrives here to-night. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair and Kuroor Milakantan Nambudiripad, members of the deputation to Mahatmaji are also arriving here to-night from Calicut with Mr. Ramunni Menon.

NAGPUR SWARAJ PARTY.

COUNTER-PROPAGANDA TO BE CARRIED ON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 26.

At a general meeting of the Nagpur Provincial Swaraj Party held last evening it was unanimously decided to appoint a publicity bureau for the purpose of carrying on counter propaganda against 'hat of Government officials. A resolution was also passed and carried approving of the principle of non-co-operation based on self-reliance and resistance to bureaucracy as defined in the statement issued by Messrs. Das and Nehru in reply to Mr. Gandhi's statement and generally approving of the programme of work both outside and inside the Councils as suggested therein, subject to the approval of the All-India Swaraj Party.

A LOADED PISTOL.

ANOTHER ANNUAL BURDEN OF 1 1/4 CRORE.

TO IMPROVE PROSPECTS OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

MINISTERS AND ALL-INDIA SERVICE MEN.

MINOR CONCESSION AND REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

LEE COMMISSION'S UNANIMOUS REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Recommendations of a far reaching importance are embodied in the report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services which has been published. For a document of its importance the report is brief and the conclusions embodied are supported by a limited amount of reasons and arguments. This is due to the urgency of the issue under examination. The Commission commenced its enquiry on 4th November, signed its report on 25th March, which considering the complexity and immensity of the issues referred to it, must be a record in expedition of enquiry. It examined no less than 441 witnesses of whom only 152 elected to give evidence in public. As the publication of evidence of 152 witnesses would present only one sided report the Commission has decided not to append the transcript of evidence to the report but to deposit a complete record with the Secretary of State. The brevity of the report and not the publication of evidence perhaps account for the appendage of separate notes individually by the English members of the Commission explaining the reasons which led them to give assent to their conclusions. The Commission has submitted an unanimous report with minor exceptions and has been able to make recommendations to meet the case for Indianisation and provincialisation and for financial relief to the Services

Its conclusions are based upon the existing constitutional position and its proposals for the financial relief to the Services are not to take retrospective effect in view of the present state of finances of India, but are to take effect from the commencement of the financial year 1924-25. The cost of the proposals is estimated to be 96 or 98 lakhs in the first year. The cost will tend to rise for some years until it reaches one and a quarter crore, but will fall as the Indianisation makes itself felt. Out of a total estimate of about one crore it would appear that some 22 lakhs would fall on the Central Budget, the remaining cost being distributed over the provinces. The Commission emphasises that its main proposals are vitally interdependent and unless all are given effect to, violence will be done not merely to the spirit of compromise which inspired the agreed conclusions, but also to the whole structure of the recommendations. The Commission further states that in view of the urgency of the case the recommendations would be considered as a whole and acted upon with as little delay as possible.

GENESIS OF COMMIISSION.

The report commences with reference to the genesis of the Commission. The appointment of the Mcdonnel Committee by the Secretary of State to enquire into the impediments to recruitment in England and the issue of the Odonnell circular by the Government of India regarding the acceleration of Indianisation showed that both authorities had been obliged to reconsider the whole question of the Services within four years of passing of the Reform Act, but the problems were only stated by the Mcdonell Committee and the Odonnell Circular and not solved and the need for a full and impartial enquiry led to the appointment of the present Commission.

Professor Coupland in a note points out that it is clear from the memorandum and the reforms despatch of the Government of India that retention of the control of the Secretary of State over the Services under the Ministers was a temporary expedient adopted because it was felt that to change the structure of the Public Services simultaneously with the change in the structure of the Government might fatally handicap the operation of the new system. Now, however, both the Ministers and the all India Services under them are suffering from anomalous and unstable position.

To remove this anomaly the Commission recommends that the recruitment to the Services employed in the transferred fields should in future be made by the local Governments themselves. These services are the Indian Education, Agricultural and Veterinary, the Forest Service in Burma and Bombay and the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Indian Services of Engineers except in Assam. Special recommendations are made about the Indian Medical Service. Local Governments should be given full control over the services thus recruited and also over the existing Provincial Services, the Secretary of State delegating necessary powers under Section 96 B (2) of Act; but it should be a corollary that the Local Legislatures should pass Public Services Acts providing satisfactory conditions of service and reducing the risks of political interference. No change would, however, be made in the position of the All India Service men now operating in the transferred fields and they would continue to enjoy the present rights and also draw concessions to be granted to the members of the services in the reserved field. The All India Services employed in the reserved of administration should continue to be appointed and controlled by the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. Some members think that such conclusion follows inevitably from the principles implicit in the Government of India Act while other members hold that transfer is contemplated by the Act. All, however, agree that the Secretary of State should for the present retain his powers of appointment and control. These services are I.C.S., I.P.S., Irrigation Branch of I.C.E., whole cadre of this service in Assam and except in Bombay and Burma, Indian Forest Service.

Prof. Coupland in his note explains that the recommendation about the control of the reserved and transferred services is not only in harmony with the principles and purposes of the authors of the Government of India Act, it is in consonance with the principle on the one hand of making Ministers and Legislative Councils responsible in the fullest practicable degree for the good Government of the transferred field and on the other, with full responsibility of the Secretary of State and Parliament for the Good Government of reserved field.

In respect of the Central services the Commission recommends that all appointments to the Political Department, Imperial Customs Department and Ecclesiastical Department should be made by the Secretary of State who should also continue to make as at present appointments in Europe to State Railway Engineers, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways and Superior Telegraph and Wireless Branch. Appointments in the remaining central services would be made by the Government of India.

REORGANISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

On the question of reorganisation of Medical Services the Commission says that no attempt should be made to perpetuate the Indian Medical Service as at present constituted. The medical needs of the British and Indian Armies in India should be met by the constitution of the R. A. M. C. (India). Every officer in the new Provincial Civil Medical Service being liable for services with the R. A. M. C. (India) in the event of general mobilisation. The new Civil Medical Service should be constituted in each province and recruited by the Public Service Commission through a competitive examination held in England and India, the rates of pay and other conditions of the service being fixed by Local Government in consultation with the Public Service Commission whose constitution is given later. The Commission considers it vital to the needs and contentment of the British Civil Servants to provide nucleus of British Medical Officers in the Civil Medical Service. The minimum of British Officers for each province is to be fixed by the Secretary of State on whom in the last resort should rest the responsibility for their maintenance. Of this British element one half of the number required for military reserve whichever is larger (?) should be reserved for the British Officers to be seconded from the R. A. M. C. In default of the remainder being forthcoming by the competitive examination for Civil Medical Service the deficiency should be made up by increased

(Continued on next page).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TARIFF BILL TO BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY.

NATIONALISTS DECIDE TO SUPPORT MR. NEOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 26.

To-morrow commences the special session of the Central Legislature which is mainly devoted to the discussion of the Tariff Bill. Interest now centres round the speech which Sir Charles Innes will make in formally introducing the Steel Protection Bill. The speech it is believed will not explain more than what the Tariff Bill already embodies and may not contain an assurance about the continuity of protection policy which the Tariff Board emphasised as essential. No doubt there are several amendments to tone up the Bill and in order to make it effective, but, I am afraid, there is very little hope to increase, the Protective Duty or Bounty. Government in all probabilities adhere to the provisions of the Bill and discountenance amendments designed to put the Tata Steel Industry on a surer basis than what the Tariff Board has recommended. It is generally stated that if any such amendments were to be pressed then the Commerce Member might threaten the Legislature with the uniquity and the powers of the Secretary of State whose views also should be taken before the Government of India (a Subordinate branch of the British Administration) could entertain proposals which would ultimately oppress the consuming class.

NON-OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the non-official members in the Legislative Assembly, will, therefore, depend a great deal on the attitude which Sir Charles Innes, the Government spokesman, will take and the tenour of his speech, but there can be no denying the fact that barring a few European commercialists every non-official is determined on giving general support to the Tariff Bill reserving to himself the liberty to move amendments with a view to enforce the continuity of protective policy with the concurrence of the Legislature. The attitude of the Swarajists is very nearly the same and there is no such thing as obstruction to the Bill from them. There are on the notice paper a few amendments from Mr. Belvi, Mr. M. K. Acharya and others who are Swarajists. But I understand that they are not party amendments as such, but individual motions. The Swaraj Party will not do anything without consulting the other members of the Nationalist Party.

There is a Nationalist Party meeting this evening at which the attitude to be taken up in regard to the Bill will be informally discussed final decision being left to a meeting after understanding the Government position to-morrow. Pandit Motilal Nehru the leader of the Party who was expected to-day in Simla is coming here to-morrow after making a day's halt at Delhi en route from Bombay after the Juhu conversations. What exactly will be his views on the question of protection is not a matter for speculation. The Party meeting to-morrow evening will, therefore, be of a more or less decisive character. Meanwhile, I have had conversations with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and a few Independents and I gather that the non-officials as a whole will concentrate their attention on the necessity for the continuity of the policy and that the Bill must specify an enquiry after three years as to the exact level of protection that would then be necessary for the steel industry. At present the members with exception of a few will be inclined to agree to protective duties and bounties as proposed in the Bill.

WHAT IS WORRYING GOVERNMENT.

But there are two important amendments which are worrying Government. First of all, the proposal of Mr. K. C. Neogy to refer the Bill to a Select Committee although there is not much general support to this proposition, I understand, he will press it because he believes that the subject being very technical should be first threshed out by a small committee of experts before being discussed in the politically intercharged atmosphere of the Assembly. The other proposal is that Burma should be excluded from the operation of the Bill. Mr. Vedamurthi, a member of the Council of State who has given notice of this motion tells me that Burma has got a very strong case and that as both the local Government and the people are more or less united in this matter the Government of India ought to yield. It is probable the Government of India will be guided on this question more by a majority vote of the Legislature than by their own decision. The general feeling among the non-officials, so far as I could sound them, is one of support to Burma's claim

ENQUIRY INTO INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

The decision of the Legislature and the Government of India on steel protection will have its effect on the existing method of taxation. Moreover there is coming up before the Assembly though not in this session at least in September the resolution of Mr. Kasthuribai of Ahmedabad for removal of Cotton excise duty. Moreover there is the determination of the Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly to impose prohibitive duty of foreign cloth. These and other factors unsettling the effect on the economic condition of the people of this country, a comprehensive enquiry into the incidence of taxation was, therefore, believed to be necessary. In fact Mr. P. P Ginwalla who was a member of the first Legislative Assembly in one of his budget speeches pleaded for such an examination. This suggestion was followed by a motion in the Council of State and reinforced by Mr. Sethna in the form of a separate motion.

(Continued on page 8.)

TARAKESHWAR STRUGGLE.

HOW TO END IT.

MR DAS INSISTS ON MAHANT'S ABDICATION.

How is the Tarakeshwar dispute to be settled?

Mr. C. R. Das thinks that the abdication by the Mahant is the first and essential condition precedent to any settlement.

Mr. Das who had come to Bombay in connection with the Gandhi-Swarajist consultations is still staying at Juhu and will leave for Calcutta this evening by the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur, unless he had been telegraphed to last night, in which case he should have left immediately via Jubbulpore.

To the first question put by a representative of "The Chronicle" which related to the leaders' statements on the question of Council entry, Mr. Das replied that the Swarajists would certainly prosecute their Council programme on the same lines as they had been doing.

Asked about the Tarakeshwar dispute, Mr. Das said:—

"I think that the Tarakeshwar matter would have been settled long ago, had it not been for the interference of the British India Association and the suspected encouragement given by Government."

"In Friday's newspapers", continued Mr. Das, "I find certain terms advanced by the District Magistrate, in which he says that Government was willing to see to the appointment of a representative Committee to take chage of the Debenture property. The difficulty arises from the fact that persons who are regarded as representative by Government are not so regarded by the people of this country."

After referring to the Mahant of Tarakeshwar's offer to him that he might give the names of the Committee and that the former would accept them, Mr. Das said: "Everything was going on nicely and smoothly till I found out a sudden change in the attitude of the Mahant. If the District Magistrate is really desirous of a settlement, he should leave the personnel of the Committee to some representative body such as the Congress."

Another point of difficulty, in the opinion of Mr. Das, was that a part of the estate was regarded by the Mahant as his private property. For the sake of peace and settlement he was willing that the estate so claimed by the Mahant as his own should be separated and be treated at present as his separate property.

"But I must say," went on Mr. Das "that the Hindu community as a whole and the people of the district where this property is situated are dead against any property being created as personal property of the Mahant, for it is obvious that all such properties must have been purchased from the income of the Devasthan."

"Be that as it may," he added, "the first condition of settlement is that the Mahant must abdicate his position."

Concluding, Mr. Das expressed satisfaction with the newspaper reports that no violence was committed by the Satyagrahis, and opined that until the Mahant came to reasonable terms and agreed "to restore to God the properties which he has appropriated to himself" the Satyagraha must continue.

THIRTY TWO ARRESTS AT TARAKESHWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, May 25.

Thirty-two volunteers were arrested today while attempting to enter the Mahant's palace. Hitherto 138 persons have been arrested. They either belong to Sambhudal or are employed by the Mahant.

Six Akalis arrived to-day by motor but left after interviewing Swami Sachidanand.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Government of India has announced the personnel of the Taxation Committee. Sir Charles Todhunter will be the Chairman of the Committee and the members are:—

Sir Percy Thompson (Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in England); Maharaja of Burdwan, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye; Mr. W. B. Brett, I.C.S., is Secretary.

BAKU FAIR.

LONDON, May 25.

Moscow.—The annual Baku fair opened on Thursday. 5,000 tons goods have arrived compared with 400 tons last year. A number of Persian and Turkish merchants are attending—Reuter.

Alexandria.—The British steamer "Borderer" from Karachi bound for Hull went ashore while leaving the harbour. Tug and a lighter assisted in refloating the vessel which has entered the harbour.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

CRITICISM OF LIMITATIONS ON PROTECTION

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATION.

Prof. K. T. Shah, Joint Hon. Secretary, Fiscal Reform League (India), has addressed the following letter to the The Secretary Dept. of Commerce of the Government of India:—

Sir,—The Executive Council of the Fiscal Reform League, (India) have considered the Report of the Tariff Board regarding their investigations into and repert upon the case for protection for the steel industry in this country, and I am directed to submit their views as under:—

The Council is glad to note that the Tariff Board in their investigation have found that the principles laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission for the grant of protection to any industry by fiscal measure are fulfilled in every detail by the case of the steel industry in India; and, have laid it down as "their delibrate opinion.....that without the help of protection the steel industry is not likely to develop at all" (para 27). It will be superfluous at this time of the day for us to go over the ground of principles covered in general by the Indian Fiscal Commission and of their particular application to the specific case of this industry as investigated and reported upon by the Tariff Board. And so, the League would content itself by endorsing the Tariff Board's finding:—

"On the basis of these statements, the case for protecting steel appears to us to be overwhelmingly strong. The extreme importance on national grounds of the existence of steel manufacture in India was demonstrated over and over again during the war. It is necessary to recapitulate facts which are common knowledge. If in accordance with the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission, the protection of steel is not held to be justified, *we are at a loss to imagine what industry could possibly comply with them. It is impossible to conceive a stronger case.*" (para 29.)

While agreeing in full with such of the report of the Tariff Board as deals with the general principles and their application to the specific case of steel, the Council of the League feel bound to point out that in the detailed recommendations the Tariff Board have failed to give just and adequate weight to the special difficulties hampering, at the present as well as in the near future, the development of this industry in the country to the point where India will be able to produce all her own requirements in steel and steel goods of all descriptions at a reasonable price, compared to othe world price level of corresponding articles or also be able to exploit and work up the maximum possible proportion of the raw material available within her frontiers.

CENTRAL RECOMMENDATION.

In this connection, the Council of the League would point out that they are particularly disappointed in the central recommendation of the Tariff Board in favour of immediate, adequate, appropriate relief and measure of protection to this industry, which is neutralized by the recommendation being confined to a term of three years only. The Board opine in para 101: "We have based our proposal on an average selling price of Rs. 180 a ton for raw steel."

It is impossible, however, on that basis to make recommendations intended to remain in force over a long period, for we believe that in three or four years' time it will be possible to reduce the cost of steel production in India to a level at which the manufacturer will be able to sell steel at a price much below Rs. 180 and still obtain a reasonable profit. We recognise that there are grave disadvantages in a system of protection limited in this way. We have had it in evidence that if a new industry were to undertake the manufacture of steel a period of five years would probably elapse before steel was actually produced. One of the objects protection is intended to secure is to produce internal competition behind the tariff wall, and if the protective duties are subject to frequent revision, the prospect of the establishment of new steel works is diminished. In spite of this serious objection, however, we are compelled to limit our recommendations to a period of three years. We have to deal with conditions as they are and not as we should like them to be. All our proposals imply an estimate of future world prices for steel and of future manufacturing costs. These estimates are made at a time when prices are subject to wide fluctuations under influence both politicau and economic, and even the cost of steel making in India will depend on the result of using a process of manufacture which has not yet been tried in the country. In these circumstances long views are impossible, and we think it will be necessary to hold a fresh inquiry in 1926-27, when the new plant at Tatanagar has been working for two complete years. By that time world conditions will be more stable and the general level of prices may have settled down. It will then be possible to deal with production from the new plant on the basis of assured facts instead of the estimates and guesses which have had to serve our turn. Meanwhile, even though the rate of protection cannot be assured for more than a short period, it is at any rate possible to lay down the policy definitely, and it is for this reason that we laid stress on the point in Chapter III."

BOARD'S ASSUMPTION.

There are several points in the assumptions underlying this recommendation which call for obvious comment. The Board, in the first place, has taken a base price which is arrived at by converting foreign quotations into rupees at the standard rate of Rs. 15 per pound sterling. (see para 45 of the report.) Every time however that the Indo-British exchange rises in favour of India, the exporter to India receives an indirect benefit that must and does *pro tanto* neutralise the effect of any protection granted to any industry in India. For the cost of production in India being in rupees must be taken as uninfluenced by the vagaries of foreign exchange. Even during the brief period, that the Board has taken for its recommendation, the price of steel goods has gone down by Rs. 8 to 10 per ton due to improvement in exchange to 16 3/4 pence per rupee as against 16 pence assumed by the Board; so that the base price of Rs. 180 per ton being assumed to be a fair selling price in India permits a secret or at least unconsidered margin to the foreign exporter to India of Rs. 8 to 10 per ton or more.—an amount sufficient very materially to undermine the profit to the capitalists engaged in this industry in India. The Government of India have not yet fixed their policy in regard to currency and exchange and in the absence of any guarantee moral or legal, about the stability of foreign exchanges it is a legitimate apprehension entirely warranted by facts of recent history that further developments in exchange may seriously prejudice the Indian industry and neutralise the protection granted to it to a large extent. And if to this we add the further fact, that such protection as is granted under this recommendation is confined to a period of three years only, the prospects of the industry alleged to be protected thereby can scarcely be said to be improved.

The restriction to a period of three years only is still more objectionable owing to reasons unconnected with the vagaries of foreign exchanges. The Board, the Coucil of the League fully recognise have come to their conclusion by the detailed and exhaustive consideration of the present and prospective prices and costs affecting the industry in question. On the assumption that in three years' time the principal items of the present bill of cost for the Indian product is likely to be considerably modified, the Board seem to have felt it their duty to minimise the burden on the consumer and therefore recommend a reinvestigation of the case at a moment when conditions more normal than the present may be presumed to have returned. But in making the recommendation, what the Board seem to have overlooked is the fact that even in the interest of the Indian consumer, such a limitation cannot but be injurious in the long run to the real interest of the consumers themselves if we assume it as an axiom of our national economic policy, that the steel industry for national as well as the specific reasons of its own possibilities should be protected, and at the same time we would safeguard the interest of the consumer; it appears to the Council of the League, that the only way is such a fostering of internal competition in the protected industry as would prevent the protected industrilist from mulcting the Indian consumer. It is necessary, expedient and legitimate that we should aim at making the country self-sufficient by every means in our power, in all those cases, where, as in this instance, the local industry only needs a short spell of nursing to enable it to stand on its own legs. But it is equally important, under the unquestionable dictate of distributive justice between citizens and citizens of the same commonwealth, that the benefit of one section of the community shall not result in the undue penalising of any other, even under the specious pretext of national economy. This consideration therefore demands, that in the protected industry more than in any other, nothing shall be done by the State which will prevent the growth of internal competition. But in the present case, if we confine the protection to the iron and steel industry of India to a period of three years only, the obvious unavoidable, and only result would be that the one establishment which practically dominates and all but monopolises the market will receive the full benefit, such as it is, of the suggested protection. Any other firm or concern, even if already in existence, can not hope to participate in the benefits of such protection, for the simple reason, that should they, on the faith of the promised protection, decided to import the equipment for the manufacture of steel and so bring about competition within the country with the concern already established, they would find that three years is hardly sufficient to complete their plans and produce their output in the protected industry. *A fortiori*, any further competition by concerns not in exisence at the present moment is not to be thought of, again for the simple reason that the period is insufficient to make their plans, get their equipments, start their work, and produce their output. The history of the one concern now in existence shows that it took more than ten years from prospecting for iron to producing steel in the slightest quantity, and for producing steel on at all an economic basis, the period required was over 15 years. It is permissible to argue that the benefit of this experience should reduce the novitiate of any new concern. But, even so it would be absurd to assume, that less than ten years will suffice for any establishment to come into being as a full pledged and effective competitor of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., under the stimulus of the promised protection. Altogether, therefore, the Council of the League is strongly of opinion that in the interest of the country at large and of the consumers of steel goods, not to mention the interest of the industry itself, taken collectively, it is imperatively necessary that the period of the promised protection be extended to at least ten years, and that the reinvestigation into the case for the protection of this industry with a view to modify the protection accorded to it, shall not be taken on hand after 1933-34.

In the preceding paragraph we have assumed for the sake of argument only that if the proposed protection results in any benefit it will go almost wholly to the one firm now engaged in manufacture of steel goods. As a matter of fact, even that assumption is not warranted by facts. It is possible to argue that in the main items of the cost of production as put forward by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., there are probable reductions, the benefits of which would be lost to the consumer, if the tariff wall is maintained intact for a longer period than that required to bring about these reductions. But, in the first place, in calculating the Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s cost of production the Board's treatment of the charges for depreciation of interest on debentures, of overhead expenses, as well as, in considering the main basis of the total at charge, sufficient allowance is not made for sound commercial practice and even correct economic principles. The calculation is moreover governed by the leading assumption that the Tata extensions will all come into operation as programmed, and that accordingly the economies of large scale production will begin to assert themselves increasingly. But in this argument, sufficient allowance is not made, perhaps for the greatest estimate difficulty of ways and metns for financing a rapidly increasing output. Should the Tata Iron and Steel Co., not be able to bring into effect their projected extensions and developments, and consequent their expected increase in output from 1,20,000 or 1,30,300 to 450,00o tons, all calculations about reduction of percentage cost due to economies of large scale production will fall to the ground. A lower rate of progress promises steadier, if less dramatic results. But, that will not be achieved, unless the promised period of protection is extended at least to ten years.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 7.)

To all these motions the Government of India stated that they were themselves considering the advisability of conducting an enquiry. Eventually they acquainted the members in the last Delhi Session with an idea of the terms of reference of this enquiry. Thereupon several non-officials gave notices of interpellations demanding information on several aspects of this enquiry.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

And to-day on the eve of the Legislative session the Government of India have announced not only the precise terms of reference, but also the committee's personnel; but the personnel is very bad, the Indian members being particularly weak. Of course Sir Charles Todhunter who was until recently the Finance Member in Madras and whose name was freely mentioned in this connection has been appointed the Chairman. As a Finance Member in Madras Sir Charles was not particularly successful, nor is he endowed with any great genius for that post. His selection is regarded as having been prompted more on personal grounds than on the ground of real merit. We know very little of Sir Percy Thompson who figures as a member of this Committee. His knowledge of inland revenue work in England may not be of great help to the conditions in India, but the choice of two Indians is the saddest feature. The Maharaja of Burdwan should never have been put on this Committee, because his sympathies will always be with a particular section of which he is the doyen. To crown all, there is an educationalist (Dr. Paranjpye) who has been pitchforked on a committee dealing with economical subjects. As if this composition is not enough the Secretary who has a great share in the conduct of the enquiry. The personnel as a whole is very disappointing and the legislators who are assembling to-morrow can easily make this a fit subject for a motion for adjournment.

NATIONALIST PARTY TO SUPPORT MR. NEOGY'S PROPOSAL.

Since writing the above, I have learnt that no less than 40 members of the Nationalist Party and 10 Independent members of the Legislative Assembly meeting in the Assembly Committee room decided to support Mr. K. C. Neogy's amendment to refer the Tariff Bill to a Select Committee. Those present at the meeting were Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. H. S. Gour, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Pandit Shyamlal Nehru, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Bhubanandan Das and Mr Goswami, who to my surprise was in European dress. Pandit Motilal Nehru had sent a telegram from Delhi suggesting to his friends to support Mr. Neogy's motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. It was this telegram combined with Mr. Neogy's convincing speech in support of his position that induced the members present at the meeting to declare themselves in favour of it. There was some doubt whether Government would agree to this proposition, but that was dispelled when a member of the Party obtained an inkling of the official mind that it would not oppose it. Therefore, to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly would resolve itself into Mr. Neogy's proposal. This step will, it is believed, greatly facilitate the progress of the Bill and put off much of the opposition in the open Assembly.

WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and a few falls in North Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam and local in North Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Bassein three quarters of an inch; Toungoo, Dibrugarh, Tezpur one and a half; Meymensingh Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Rawalpindi and Murree, a half; Srinagar Sonamarg, one; and Parachinar three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease on the frontier.

A LOADED PISTOL.

(Continued from previous page.)

seconding from the R. A. M. C. (India) or if necessary by special additional recruitment for that purpose. The I.M.S. is to be absorbed by the R. A. M. C. and all concessions granted to other all India Services should be extended to the existing members of the I.M.S. in Civil employ.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Commission next makes the most important recommendation for the establishment of a Public Service Commission as contemplated by the Government of India Act. Experience has shown, says the report, that wherever democratic institutions exist some impartial body is necessary to protect the civil services from political influences and give them stability and security. The Commission points out that since the passing of the Act prolonged correspondence extending over four years has passed between the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Local Governments without arriving at any decision about netting up of this Commission. The Lee Commission is convinced that this Commission should be established without delay and recommends that the Commission should be an all India body consisting of five Commissioners of the highest public standing detached so far as practical from political associations and possessing in case of at least two high judicial or legal qualifications. Their emoluments should not be less than those of the High Court Judges. The functions of the Commission would be (A) recruitment in India for all India Services, Central Services and if Provincial Governments so desire also for Provincial Services. The Commission would be the final authority in determining with the Secretary of State, the Government of India or the Local Governments as the case may be, standards of qualifications and methods of examinations for recruitment in India. (B) Exercise of functions of quasi-Judicial character in connection with disciplinary control and protection of the Services. Appeals to Governor-General in Council by the aggrieved officer against such orders of the Local Governments as are declared by the Governor-General in Council to be appealable should be referred to the Commission which should report to the Government of India with its recommendations as to the action without prejudice to the right of appeal of the aggrieved officer to the Secretary of State provided the Commission certifies the case as fit for such appeal. Appeals from the Government of India would first be referred to the Commission who would report to the Secretary of State. In case of allegation of breach of Legal Covenant the Commission would certify whether *prima facie* it is a fit case for adjudication by a Civil Court. If such a case is sustained the whole cost of proceedings should be defrayed by the Government concerned. The Commission would be an expert body about the services. The report regards the recommendations in respect of this Commission as one of its cardinal features as forming an integral and essential part of the whole structure of the proposals about the services. It is, therefore, urged that effect to them be given as soon as practicable.

INDIANISATION.

The Commission next makes recommendations on the question of Indianisation. For the I.C.S., it considers desirable that to promote increased feeling of comraderie (?) and equal sense of responsibility the proportion of half Europeans and half Indians in the service should be attained without undue delay. Some members attach particular importance to maintaining the principle of equality in the ratio of direct recruitment which should be 40 Indians and 40 Europeans out of every 100, remaining being promoted from the Provincial Service. This ratio of recruitment of 40 Europeans to 60 Indians is expected to produce half and half composition of the service in about 15 years. In the Indian Police Service recruitment is to be fifty per cent European and fifty per cent. Indian, the latter being composed of thirty per cent. taken by direct recruitment and twenty per cent. by promotion from the Provincial Service, men of whose fitness for such posts the Commission had convincing evidence. In this service the composition of half European and half Indian would be attained in about 25 years. Recruitment to the Indian Forest Service in the Provincial where Forest is a reserved subject should be 75 per cent. Indians and 25 per cent. Europeans. Recruitment for the Irrigational Engineers is to be 40 per cent. Europeans and 60 per cent. Indians, 40 per cent. being directly recruited and 20 per cent. promoted from Provincial Services. It is pointed out by the Commission that while the question before the Islington Commission was how many Indians should be admitted into the Public Services, the question before the Lee Commission was what is the minimum number of Englishmen which must still be recruited. The Commission hopes that in respect of provincialised services the Ministers would still wish to obtain the services of the Europeans in technical departments and that Europeans would show the willingness to take service under the Local Governments as under the Secretary of State.

The proposals for the Indianisation of the Central Services are: (a) Political Department 25 per cent, Indian recruitment from the I.C.S., Provincial Civil Service or Indian Army; (b) Imperial Customs Service recruitment to be on the present basis; (c) Superior Telegraph and Wireless Branch recruitment should be 25 per cent. in England and 75 per cent. in India; (d) the Commission recommends that existing training facilities be pushed forward so that as soon as practicable 75 per cent. recruitment be made in India and 25 per cent. in England to the posts of State Railway Engineers and superior Revenue Establishment, State Railway. For the remaining Central Services recruitment should be at discretion of the Government of India.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Coming to the question of pay and allowances of the Services, the Commission observes that insistent complaint of the Services has been that so little has been done to give effect to the recommendation of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report to restore the real pay of the Services to the level which proved attractive 20 years ago. The present pay is far below such a level. Moreover, says the Commission, the existing disparity of remuneration as between commercial and official career has become so conspicuous and so discouraging to the Civil Servants that something should be done to restore contentment. Although many non-official Indian witnesses urged reduction in the basic pay of the Indians, the Commission has decided against lowering the basic pay partly because of almost unanimous representation by Indian officers that their position was no less embarrassing that that of the European officers. Apart from the Indian Police Service and the Indian Service of Engineers it is not proposed to increase the basic pay of the Services. In the I.P.S. the basic pay of inferior scale should be raised by Rs. 25 a month. The basic pay of the superior scale beginning at the sixth year be increased by Rs. 50 up to the tenth year then by Rs. 75 a month to the 13th year, then by Rs. 100 a month for ensuing four years then by Rs. 75, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 a month for the 18th, 19th and 20th year of service, thereafter remaining as at present. In the case of the Indian Service of Engineers it is recommended that the technical pay should be reckoned as a part of the basic pay. For the Services other than the I.P.S. and the women's branch of the I.E.S. rises in Overseas pay from Rs. 150 where it occurs should be Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 200 as at present, while from the 12th year of service onwards the rate of Overseas pay be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. In the I.P.S. recruits of which are about three years younger than in other services Overseas pay should be Rs. 100 in the first three years, Rs. 125 in the fourth year, Rs. 150 in the next four years, Rs. 250 in the next six years and Rs. 300 in the 15th year and thereafter to end of time scales.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The difficulty about exchange is met by the recommendation that in case all the services from the fifth year of service onwards every officer of non-Asiatic domicile should be entitled to remit his total Overseas pay through the High Commissioner at two shillings to a rupee or to draw it in London in sterling at that rate. The Indian members entitled to Overseas pay should draw the increase proposed, but should have the privilege of remittance only if they satisfy the High Commissioner that they have wives or children in Europe. Officers promoted to the selection grade in the Indian Police, Medical Agricutural and Veterinary Services and to senior and junior selection grades in the Indian Educational Services should draw the maximum Overseas pay and receive the sterling advantage described above. The pay of officers holding lower administrative posts, i.e., Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Superintending Engineers and Conservators of Forests should be fixed at Rs. 2,150 instead of present incremental pay of Rs. 1,700—100—2,150, but without remittance benefit. With regard to the administrative posts above time scale whose salary does not exceed Rs. 4,000 a month, European members of the Commission supported by Lord Lee recommended permission to remit Rs. 400 a month at two shilling rate. The Indian members dissenting think it would be politically unwise and administratively mischievous to differentiate between the emoluments of Indians and Europeans above the time scale by supplementing the income of Europeans and would cause deep resentment among the Indian officers.

The commission recommends that though not to the extent of other services women educational service has claim to some improvement in emoluments. As regards the Central Service, the report recommends that in principle concessions proposed for the all India Services should *mutatis mutandis* be granted to all European Officers in the Central Services appointed by the Secretary of State and to those European officers who though appointed by the Government of India were appointed on the basis of Non-Asiatic domicile.

Recommendations about other services are officers appointed in future to the Judicial Branch of the I.C.S., should not receive judicial pay because this additional attraction is not needed now. It should not, however, be withdrawn from the existing recipients. Technical pay of the superior Telegraph Branch should be reckoned as part of the basic pay. Military officers serving in Political Department should receive same pay as officers of the Indian Civil Service in that department. General principle laid down about the specialist officers in various services is that if they are holding permanent appointments or if contract implies permanent employment subject to the approved service their conditions of employment should be revised to accord with those in corresponding all India Services.

PASSAGE DIFFICULTY.

Passage difficulty is proposed to be met by laying down that officer of non-Asiatic domicile in superior Civil Services should receive four return passages during his service (of standard P. & O. First Class B) and when married his wife should be entitled to as many return passages as may be to his credit, one single passage should be granted to each child. The following scale will also apply to officers already in service those with less than 7 years' service will get four return passages, those below 14 years three, those below 21 years two, and above 21 years one. The scheme is to be extended to the Indian officers of I.C.S. who receive Overseas pay, but should not extend to their families. The family of an officer who dies in service should be repatriated at Government expense even though he has exhausted full number of passages admissible. Roughly passage benefit works out at Rs. 50 per month for European and perhaps Rs. 25 for Indian officers. But in order to avoid this allowance being eaten up by other requirements the Commission asks Government to establish passage fund out of which it would pay for the passage of officers. Any surplus of fund will revert to the Government. Monthly additions credited to the pay under this fund would not count towards the pension or leave or furlough allowance. No increase is recommended in the I.C.S. pension having regard to the fact that in 1919 officers contributing four per cent. of their salary towards the pensions were relieved of necessity of doing so and the question of refund of past contributions cannot be reopened. As a result of far-reaching responsibilities brought by the Reforms, the Commission recommends that members of the I.C.S. who rise to the rank of members of Council should get additional pension of fifty pounds for every year of service as such up to a maximum total pension of £1,250. Those who serve as Governors to receive additional hundred pounds annually up to a maximum total pension of £1,500.

Mr. Basu dissenting says that the spirit of camaraderie and equality in rank of the Civil Service must be maintained.

(Message incomplete.)

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

CONCLUSION OF LAHORE SESSION.

LAHORE, May 25.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Asaf Ali's amendment to the resolution of Sheikh Abdul Qaadir was lost after a short debate.

Syed Habib of Lahore moved another amendment to clause (e) which was also lost.

The amended resolution was then put to vote and carried without division.

Other resolutions were then passed without lengthy discussion and the League dissolved in the evening after the customary vote of thanks to the chair. The proceedings of the League were conducted throughout in a dignified manner and reflected great credit on the President, Mr. Jinnah, who acted with tact and dignity. Maulana Mahomed Ali was, however, the idol of the gathering and whenever he stood up was received with deafening cheers and shouts of "*Allahu Akbar.*" Great interest centered round the personality of Mian Fazli Hussain, Education Minister of the Punjab Government, who took a keen interest in the proceedings and made a long speech this morning in support of Dr. Ziauddin's amendment regarding the guarantee of adequate representation of the minorities in every province.

Mr. Jinnah left Lahore to-night for Simla, while Maulana Mahomed Ali went to Aligarh when he will go to Matheran. A large number of prominent Mussalmans and Hindus of Lahore went to see them off at the railway station.

RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 25.

Resolutions were passed to-day in the afternoon session of the Moslem League urging immediate steps to be taken to establish Swaraj by a complete overhaul of the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and not merely by a process of departmental enquiry; requesting the Government to introduce reforms in the Frontier Province, placing it in a position of equality with the major provinces of India; viewing with alarm the deplorable bitterness of feeling at present existing between the Hindus and Mussalmans in different parts of the country; appealing to all public bodies to discontinue all activities savouring of aggression and to concentrate their efforts on the question of establishing Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm basis, resolving to constitute conciliatory boards consisting of representatives of all communities to settle matters likely to create communal differences, and urging the desirability of concerted action everywhere with a view to secure internal solidarity among the Mussalmans of India. The League appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Jinnah, Mian Fazli Hussain, Zahur Ahmed, Aga Safdar, Shuaib Qureshi, Sayed Raza Ali and ten others to frame a scheme of constitution of the Government of India in consultation with the Committee or committees that may be appointed by other political organisations in the country for this purpose and to place the same before a session of the League and if necessary, a special session of the League may be summoned for that purpose at an early date to consider and adopt such scheme.

Another committee of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was appointed to confer with the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee to frame a scheme for the purpose of organising various public activities of the Muslim community.

WHEN LABOUR WILL APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

MISS BONDFIELD'S STATEMENT.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, speaking at Northampton in mail week said it was incredible that any party with parliamentary experience could imagine that the Labour Party would either be coerced or cajoled into altering its programme merely because of a threat that they would be turned out.

The Labour Party was not working on that principle at all. It was trying to carry out what it believed to be the united desires of the whole country, irrespective of party, in establishing a more peaceful atmosphere in Europe, in endeavouring to start the wheels of trade, and in trying to get a real solution of the housing problem.

The Labour Party was not at all afraid of going to the country at any moment when the other parties decided by a combined vote of no confidence, to force an election. It would not be the Labour Party which would suffer in such an election.

On the other hand, the Labour Party was holding office under conditions that it would be intolerable to endure as a permanent thing. It was at best a transition period, and the Labour Party would choose the moment when it thought it had finished all the work that it was possible to do under existing Parliamentary conditions. Then it would then go to the country and would give a report of its stewardship.

PROTECT LABOUR.

GRIEVANCES OF JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS.

VICTIMISATION AND HEAVY WORKING HOURS.

APPEAL TO M. L. A.'s

The following are extracts from the appeal to the members of the Indian Legislature sent by the Jamshedpur Labour Association:—

On the occasion, when the question of protecting the Steel Industry in India is being discussed and will shortly be decided upon, the Jamshedpur Labour Association begs to place before the Members of the Indian Legislature as well as the general public in India some of their outstanding grievances which urgently require to be redressed and appeals to them that when they decide to protect the financial interests involved in the Industry, they will will not fail to protect the rights and interests of the workers engaged in the Industry. At present the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur have been deprived of their elementary right of having their Association recognised by their employers as the proper channel for their sending representations regarding their grievances.

The Association understands that recently a Conciliation Committee has been formed with the approval of our employers, but we are afraid that the Committee is not likely to meet before the question is decided by the legislature and we may not have the satisfaction of feeling that when the financial interests of our employers have been protected, the rights and interests of workers have also received the protection they stand in need of. Moreover, we feel that most of the issues involved in our grievances being simple, need not necessarily go through the dilatory process of their being considered by the Committee, whose decision is not binding on the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

We give below a brief account of the circumstances which have brought about the present situation and also mention some of our outstanding grievances which call for immediate redress.

During the last World War, when the cost of living had increased by more than 100 per cent the Tata Iron and Steel Company did not give any general increase of wages to their employees till after the general strike of February 1920. During the strike the Jamshedpur Labour Association was formed to safeguard the interests of the employees. We made representations to the directors and our Association was recognised by them in January 1921. The 20 to 45 per cent. increase of wages which was given after the strike being inadequate to meet the cost of living which had increased by more than 100 per cent. we again made representations to the General Manager and the Board of Directors for another general increase of wages and a month's pay as bonus. To this request the only reply received from the General Manager was that those of us, who were not satisfied with the wages, were at liberty to leave the Company's services.

In September 1921, Mr. R. D. Tata came to Jamshedpur. Our three representatives waited upon him in deputation to put before him our difficulties. He spoke to our representatives about the difficulties under which the Company had to carry on, —"no money," "no profits," etc. We thought that when a person like Mr. R. D. Tata says so it must be quite true. So we remained quiet and managed somehow to make both ends meet. Then in June 1922 when the balance sheet was published showed a net profit of Rs. 88 lakhs. When this fact was known the workers became indignant and felt that they had not been fairly dealt with. Realising that the prices of steel were falling and that the company had to meet other difficulties and not in the least wishing to add to their difficulties, but still to have some means of relieving our distress we requested the General Manager and the Board to grant us one month's pay as bonus out of the profits which they had made that year, and a few other things, such as change of working hours, weekly holidays, maternity benefits, etc. No heed was paid to our difficulties and our representations. Mr. B. J. Padshah even refused to receive a deputation of our representatives. Over and above all this the Company issued a circular threatening that if we persisted in making our demands the works will be closed and we may be reduced to starvation. This irritated the people very much and led to a general strike again in September 1922. On the intervention of Mr. D. Chamanlal the strike ended on the 22nd October after 33 days. An understanding was arrived at between the General Manager and Mr. Chamanlal. But nothing was done to better our lot. The only result was that some of those who had taken a leading part in the strike were discharged.

Leaving aside for the moment, the question of our grievances, the most discouraging thing is, that the General Manager does not even accept our letters sent to him through peon or post. Besides, in the open places where we used to hold meetings, when necessary, to discuss our difficulties and other public questions, the Company has put up notices to the effect that their use except for sports is prohibited.

RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATION.

Now we place before you briefly, some of the difficulties under which we have to work:—

It is an elementary right of the employees of any concern that they should be in a position to make joint representations to their employers and it is also their elementary right that their representations should be treated at least with common courtesy and consideration. But we are at present denied the right and we claim its restoration to us. As a high tariff wall is considered to be a means of protection for the interests of our employers so we regard free Association as a a means of protecting the interests of the employees. We know that the Company objects to our electing out-siders as our office-bearers. But we in the first place refuse to forego our elementary right of electing any one as our office-bearer and secondly, the election of outside office-bearers is absolutely necessary in order to prevent the office-bearers of the Association being intimidated by threats of dismissal from the Company's services. Such threats have already been given to these office-bearers who are the employees of the Company.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

For some time the Company had maintained grain and cloth stores for the convenience of their employees, but they were closed in April 1923. There is heavy profiteering going on in the bazaars of Jamshedpur for want of competition which makes the cost of living much higher than even in Calcutta. We brought this fact to the notice of the authorities several times requesting them that the bazaars should be so managed as would induce decent businessmen to have their shops in Jamshedpur but no notice has been taken uptill now. In order to get over this difficulty, we decided to open a co-operative store, for our requirements. We asked the authorities to give us two shops in the bazaars, on the ordinary rent, or a plot of land on lease, where we may build our own shops. Instead of showing their sympathy and helping us in such an attempt, the authorities have not even cared to send a reply to our request. We claim that such facilities as are necessary for our starting a co-operative store under our own management be granted to us. It may be noted that the Directors recognise this fact as stated in their letter from Bombay dated 6/7th August 1920, para 6. "The principal cause of such discontent as exists is of course the high prices. We have already recognised this and are trying to organise a co-operative store which will supply all classes of the population from coolies upwards." There is at present one Co-operative Store at Jamshedpur, but its use is mostly confined to either Europeans or highly paid Indians.

WORKING HOURS.

Persons working in the old plan on general shift have to work 9 hours every day instead of 8 as in railway workshops, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval of 2 hours from 11-30 to 1.30. In the first place the number of hours per day is more than what is in vogue in other work shops in India, and secondly the arrangement of hours is such, that it takes away our whole day, leaving us no leisure to attend to our social and domestic duties properly. Onl those who live very close to the Works ca avail themselves of the interval to go home, take their food and rest, but most of us who cannot get quarters near the Works either have to spend our whole day in the workshop or go home running, hurriedly swallow our food and come back running, which means additional fatigue instead of rest for which this interval is meant. You can realise what it means to walk a mile or two to go home at noon under blazing sun when it is 120 deg. to 125 deg. in the shade at Jamshedpur in the hot weather. In the railway workshops, even though the work to be done is not so hard and does not require to be done at such high temperatures as in the steel-works, the standard working day is of 8 hours, and in some of the railway workshops it is even 7½ hours. Even in the Greater Extensions departments of the Tata Iron and Steel Company the standard working day is of 8 hours for the general shift. We cannot realise why such a discrimination is practised against the men working on the general shift in the old plant. The standard working day in old plant also should be 8 hours for the general shift and it should be from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with half an hour's interval.

The office hours and holidays of the ministerial staff working on general duty at Jamshedpur should be the same as in the general offices of the railways and the head office of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Bombay. At present no public holidays excepting Sundays and 2 festival holidays are observed in the general offices at Jamshedpur, and most of the ministerial staff working on General duty in other departments do not get full holiday even on Sundays.

WEEKLY REST DAY.

At present excepting to the Europeans and the General office staff there is no day allowed for rest as provided for in the Factories Act. We have to go to work day in and day out throughout the year. We admit that some of the men on general shift (about 3,000 out of 30,000) get about three hours off on Sundays. The hard nature of the work coupled with the fact that it has to be done under high temperatures and in a very hot place (125deg. in shade) and continuously, without proper rest and freedom from fatigue, does harm to both the labourer and the Company. It undermines our health and reduces the efficiency of the worker, which means loss to the Company. If the work is to be done continuously by the proper relays of men it is possible to give a weekly rest day to all workers. Even the General Manager of the Company had agreed in his letter dated 8th February 1921 to give a holiday on Sundays wherever practicable and wherever impracticable, to grant a holiday during the week. But this has not been done. In the interests of both, a system of regular weekly rest day for all workers should be introduced without any further delay. Moreover, those who have to work on Sundays should be paid double the ordinary rates.

WORKS SERVICE RULE 5.

Rule 5 of the Works Service Rules provides—"All employees monthly rated, drawing Rs. 30/- per month or more who have served the Company continuously for seven years, are entitled to six months' leave on half pay, which may at their option be converted to three months' leave on full pay, for every such period of 7 years' continuous service. The pay during such leave will be calculated on the average pay drawn for the 12 months preceding the leave. This leave cannot be accumulated."

There was difference of opinion about the interpretation of the words "who have served the Company continuously for 7 years." The matter was referred to the Labour Advisory Board. The Board after full consideration recommended to the General Manager that the rule "could have but one meaning viz., that previous service is to be counted."

But the General Manager did not accept the recommendation of the Labour Advisory Board. It is very discouraging if the old employees are not shown a better consideration over new ones.

In justice to the services of the old employees this rule should be given retrospective effect.

MATERNITY BENEFITS.

There are thousands of women employed in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur and other places. Their wages of 0-4-6 to 0-5-6 per day are hardly enough to meet their daily cost of living. Most of them continue to work till the last day, before confinement and begin working again within a week or 10 days of their childbirth. This is a great hardship upon them. It has been recognised in all the civilised countries, that maternity benefits ought to be paid to women workers by the industry, some weeks before and some weeks after confinement. It may be noted here, that the Tatas are paying maternity benefits to operatives in their Cotton Mills in Bombay, Nagpur, and Ahmedabad. We claim that the practice of maternity benefits should be introduced at Jamshedpur. We also request that a lady doctor be appointed to give medical treatment to women. Besides the appointment of a lady doctor the medical attendance on the dependants of the employees drawing less than Rs. 300/- a month, in their quarters should be free.

PROFIT SHARING.

With a view that all the employees may be induced to do their best in their respective duties and help the Company in its present critical position a scheme should be devised by which the workers should get a reasonable share of the profits made by the Company. And now when the shareholders want the country to make a sacrifice for them, it is only fair that the workers also whose very lives are in danger while at work in the steel works should get a reasonable share of those profits.

Besides the above grievances the Association deals with such matters as victimisation, prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor, housing accommodation and high-handedness of the officers of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?—Munshi Abdus Subhan of Poona complains that the change in the name of Sacha Pir Street (Real Saint Street), leading from Poona Cantonment Magistrate's Court to the City, into Dastoor Road is an insult to Mahomedans. He says the Street bears the first name for the last seventy years and so he is at a loss to understand why the authorities should have developed this belated dislike to a name which is not objectionable. If they wanted to honour a Poona Khan Bahadur, like Meharji Dastor, he asks, why should not such a street as Goota Street (Tavern Street), whose name is very objectionable, have been changed into Dastoor Road, instead of the authorities resorting to a method which perpetuates an injustice to Mahomedans.

* * * *

INCONSISTENT TRAM FARES.—A Traveller is amazed at the Tramway Company's inconsistency in charging six pice to the new Cotton Green, which is an extension from the Reay Road terminus. While the charge from Museum to Lalbagh is only one anna, he says that it is unreasonable for the Company to charge an anna and a half for a shorter distance. He draws the attention of the Municipal Corporation to this matter and expects them to take immediate action.

TARIFF BILL,

BOMBAY CORPORATION SEEKS EXEMPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 26.

In view of certain losses which the Bombay Municipal Corporation fears as result of the Protection Bill which will be introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly to-morrow at Simla, the Municipal Commissioner has addressed a letter to the Legislative Secretary to the Government of India requesting that the Legislative Assembly may be moved to exempt certain articles of contract of steel to be purchased by the Corporation from the new duties under the proposed legislation. Mr. V. J. Patel has agreed to move an amendment accordingly.

The Commissioner's letter reads:—"In connection with the Tariff Bill which I understand is to be discussed at Simla shortly, I request that the Assembly will consider the claim of the Municipality for special treatment in connection with the steel imported for our new waterpipe lines for the following reasons.

"I had arranged to give notice to contractors all over the world of our requirements, and the last day for receiving tenders was fixed at 31st May, 1921. Shortly before this date, I received various applications from manufacturers in America and other parts of the world to extend the date for receiving the tenders but refused to do so until shortly before May when I received a representation from the Tata Construction Company to the effect that they were anxious to tender for constructing the pipe line out of Indian steel manufactured at their Jamshedpur Works, that they had with this object invited an expert from America to come and advise them and that they would not be in a position to put in a tender by the notified date. They, therefore, asked for three months' extension guaranteeing to put in a tender if that extension were given. I considered it so necessary to encourage the Indian Steel Industry that I postponed the date for tenders accordingly in spite of the fact that the increased water supply was urgently necessary. Unfortunately, the Tatas were eventually advised by their expert that they would not under any circumstances be in a position to tender for water pipes of such magnitude and therefore they excused themselves from putting in any tender as promised. Accordingly a contract was let to the lowest tenderers who would supply pipes fabricated in India of steel imported from England. At the time when Tariff duty was 2½ per cent. the amount of steel to be imported in the form of plates was 87,000 tons and its value about 1½ crores which is equal to one million sterling. Subsequently by the budget of April 1923 the duty on steel was enhanced from 2½ to 10 per cent. and on various specials required in connection with the work even to a larger extent. Up to the end of the present month of the 87,000 tons of steel 55,000 tons will have been imported and 32,000 tons will remain to be imported after the 1st of June. If a high protective tariff as proposed is imposed upon this consignment a serious injustice will be done, as but for the desire of the Corporation to make use of Indian Steel and the consequent postponement of the contract for three months in 1921 the whole amount of the steel required would have been imported by the present date. The extra cost which this city has had to pay by reason of the increase in Tariff in April 1923, already amounts to Rs. 7,60,000 and in the event of protection to the extent of Rs. 30 per to which it is understood is proposed to be introduced a further extra sum of 11½ lakhs is estimated to be payable.

"The case seems to me so particularly unfair that the Assembly should, I think, be in possession of the facts that they may consider whether it is not possible in some way to exempt this Municipality from any additional tariff which may be imposed in respect of the steel required under this contract only in view of the fact that it was mainly the desire to encourage the Indian Steel Trade which has made the steel of this contract liable to the proposed protective duty."

Mr. V. J. Patel's amendment to Clause 2 sub-clause 2, reads as follows:

"Add the following proviso.

"Provided that nothing in the said amendments shall in any way affect or apply to the steel to be imported on behalf of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., for the purpose of constructing waterpipes in accordance with the contract made between them and the said Corporation in 1922."

NATIONALISTS TO DISCUSS PROVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The Nationalist Party of the Legislative Assembly will hold a meeting to-morrow to discuss the Tariff Bill. It appears everyone is agreed on the principle of protection and the question which will be discussed is in relation to the method and extent which should be applied in giving effect to the Bill. Much ground seems to have been cleared and prolonged debates in the Assembly on the Bill are not anticipated.

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao of the Mysore University has been appointed a member (not of the Central Board of Education as wired earlier but a member) of the Provisional Committee to decide on matters relating to the proposed inter-University organization.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

Board were to be constituted an Advisory body for this purpose as it may not be wise to leave all the powers in the hands of the Executive Government. The Tariff Board have adopted Rs. 180 as the basic selling price and estimate that it will suffice to produce Rs. 129 lakhs as overhead charges and a return on the capital invested Rs. 112 lakhs. Rs. 180 appears to be too high as a selling price as the Board have not taken into consideration the low prices at which contracts have been entered into with Railways. Even if Rs. 180 is retained as the selling price, which is extremely doubtful, there is no provision made for debenture interest. It is true that it is mentioned in paragraph 95 but this must be due to the Board's not setting apart any amount for depreciation funds. If there is a surplus of Rs. 125 lakhs and if from this is deducted the interest on working capital (Rs. 26.25 lakhs) and firm's office expenses (Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs) there remains barely Rs. 95 lakhs which should be taken as the depreciation fund. The Board, however, propose to provide the debenture interest (Rs. 48 lakhs) out of this depreciation fund evidently, which is neither wise nor businesslike. The depreciation fund cannot be utilised as suggested, as otherwise the Company will not be in a position to effect necessary heavy repairs. There must be also adequate provision for debenture interest which must not be confused with dividends to shareholders. These are after all proprietors of the Company and it will not matter much if the dividend is sometimes not possible to be paid to them. Debenture interest is a charge on the Company and unless it is in a position to pay it, it will pass in the hands of debenture holders. Payment of this debenture interest is of vital importance if the country wants that the concern does not pass in the hands of Lord Inchape and others.

Rails and Bounties.

It is extremely doubtful if the Tariff Board have acted wisely in recommending bounties for rails. India produces more than sixty per cent of her requirements in rails and the competition is mainly with British rails as there are no rails imported from the Continent. What is required to be done is, therefore, increasing the production of Indian rails which it is very likely we will have in the next two years. Bounties, however, will not serve the object of preventing foreign imports and will be a direct burden on the Revenue necessitating thereby additional taxation from other sources. There should be, if possible, still higher duty on rails rather than any bounties. It must never be forgotten that the main object of the present agitation for protection is to secure the steel industry for the country. The steel industry is not a luxury industry, it is one of the key industries and unless India develops it on sound and unfailing lines and makes it her own she will be visited by Nemesis some day or other. The experience of the last War should not be thrown away. It showed that under conditions of modern warfare India may at any time be cut off from the rest of the Empire and unless India is self-contained with regard to her key industries, her position will be hopeless and helpless. Surely, we do not want such a contingency to arise in future. Preservation and safeguarding of this industry at all costs should, therefore, be the concern of all, to whatever shades of political opinion they may belong. It is not only our national honour which is at stake but our national well-being and our national safety. If there are any internal questions to be settled they must be relegated to time when the people of India have got the Government in their own hands. To be side-tracked into any of these issues is to play the game of British manufacturers. The main thing now is to keep the industry standing, to see it well-developed and prosperous, and to prevent it from going into foreign hands, as it will unless all the Indians stand shoulder to shoulder and are not divided in their counsels regarding the form of protection to this industry. Protected it must be; it does not matter much in what manner and method. But there must be no hesitation displayed nor dilly-dallying for the least opposition may mean postponement and shelving off of the Tariff Bill and ring the death-knell of the steel industry so far at least as Indian ownership and Indian management is concerned. This is not what even the hardest free trader, most devoted friends of labour or enthusiasts in the cause of nationalisation of industries will like to have. It is, therefore, that they must all unite in the common national endeavour.

(Continued from column 6.)

pur Jail will appear in the "Chronicle" for the third time I am certain that the Director of Information, silent uptil now will come to the help of Government, with the announcement that the last Legislative Council has sanctioned the expenditure of a few Rupees for building sleeping sheds, and doing away with the horrible bell-chain system and that a few W.C.'s have been built to replace the "hat-box" above mentioned. But that will not satisfy the public unless and until the perpetrators of atrocities in this jail and others are brought to book and adequately punished for their crimes of years and unless a more humane and sympathetic person is placed incharge of the Prison portfolio than Sir Maurice Hayward, to whom these atrocities were known in every detail, yet could flout public opinion by refusing to do away with the Bell-chain system last year in Poona Legislative Council.

Our only last hope and prayer lie with our sympathetic and popular Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson, who will not, I feel sure delay to make an end of Visapur, or make such drastic humane changes in the prison system, that it will be next to impossible for any official, however highly placed to defy public opinion and bring further disgrace on the administration of this province.

OUR PRISONERS.

WHO MAKES THEM AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

BY A. B. CHOTHIA.

"I swear by this book, that the wrongs done to humanity in the Eastern world shall be avenged on those who have inflicted them. They will find when the measure of their iniquity is full that Providence was not asleep. The wrath of Heaven will sooner or later fall upon a nation that suffers with impunity its rulers thus to oppress the weak and the innocent."—Edmund Burke.

Amidst the hurry and bustle of daily life, the grim relentless struggle for existence for the great majority of our poor Indian humanity, and the luxurious and comfortable surroundings of a "lucky born" few, blind to the miseries of the poor and the afflicted, how many of us have ever realized the gruesome fate and ever dark surroundings we all consciously or unconsciously have combined to create for that unhappy section of our brothers called the Criminals.

A great French scientist has proved beyond dispute or doubt that all criminalities are the direct outcome of diseased brain and weakened nerves, and almost all of them are bound to be cured by patient and gentle treatment as any other disease might be cured in Hospitals. But what do we find here? Instead of humane treatment for the most pitiable and unfortunate of our brothers and sisters, who bring with them at birth the same Divine Spark, about which the clergy from the pulpit are never tired of sermonizing, we find in India innumerable jails full of every-day horrors and atrocities perpetrated in the name of Law and Order, with the supposed object of making better citizens of those who have been guilty of some crime against society. Nobody will dispute the fact that not one in a hundred comes out a better or a reformed man once he has entered the portals of a jail and experienced the horrors of jail life. He looks upon humanity as his sworn enemy.

THE VISAPUR HELL?

Were you not shocked, you lovers and supporters of this heartless system of Government when you read how human beings are tied together in a string of about a hundred every night with a long iron chain, fastened to their double cross bar fetters. This is called the Bell chain system of preserving cattle at night in Visapur Jail pound. What excruciating agonies the helpless prisoners are made to suffer, when thus tied up at night can be better imagined than described. When natural needs compel him, either the prisoner must incur the terrible wrath of the warder for disturbing him in his sleep and get plenty of jabs with his danda or else use the earthen pot given to him for drinking and eating purposes during the day.

Were you not shocked when you read how a corrugated round iron pot like a hat-box is provided every morning for prisoners for necessary purposes. Three prisoners are made to sit over it simultaneously, and peramptorily ordered to make haste, so that three more prisoners may take their turn immediately. What do you think of a so-called civilized British Government who have allowed these horrors to continue unchecked on unfortunate Indian subjects in the name of Law and Order for the last 13 years, especially what do you think of their perpetration on political prisoners whose crimes do not involve the least moral terpitude?

The third revolting item of this loathsome drama in jail life at Visapur is the Chukki-grinding cruelty. A batch of three or four prisoners in double fetters, are each ordered to grind from 30 to 40 seers of corn, in the presence of a monstrous being called a Warder jabbing and using the filthiest language if they take a breathing-space. The perspiration from their bodies pours like rain, but this benign Government kindly provides them with a Lota-full of water to wash their face and body after the day's work is over. Water is so scarce in this Jail that it is used sparingly as if it were wine.

Are you aware, good reader, of the torture known as Cross Bar Fetters? Some of the prisoners at Visapur, and at Chanda jail in C. P. Province, have narrated their experiences under it, which remind one of the Crucifixion of Lord Christ. The agonies of the Prophet were soon over with his death, but here at Visapur and at Chanda the prisoners' hands are tied and fastened the same to a board a few inches higher than his reach obliging the unfortunate creatures to stand on tiptoe for ten solid hours! Such is our boasted civilisation and such the civilisation of the foreign Government that rules over us. The daily bath of our prisoners at Visapur numbering between 1,200 to 1,400 deserves attention. Once every week, the prisoners *en masse* are made to plunge into a filthy, stinking pool of water.

Other minor details no less gruesome and harrowing along with these—such as prohibition of nature's call, awakening of prisoners at four in the morning, the filthiest abuse and merciless beating by the Warders on the slightest pretext or for the mere lust of cruelty, even murders in the complete absence of responsible authorities or of a committee of visitors—were published and distributed to eminent persons in England and America, by two ex-political prisoners, who were graduates from Karachi. When Col. Wedgewood asked the then Secretary of State for India for an explanation in the House of Commons, in 1921, Lord Winterton loudly proclaimed that a prosecution was imminent against the two writers for defaming and lowering the prestige of the Government. The hands and conscience of the Government being unclean, discretion proved the better part of valour in this case.

Who that has read Mahatmaji's letter in "Young India" has failed to shudder at his revelation as to the unnatural offences which went on in the Yerola Jail during the time of his incarceration.

When these shocking accounts of Zoolum-

(Continued in Column 5.)

RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the firm:—34289

To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I was suffering from terrible "Asthmatic fits" for nearly two years with no sleep in the night. Although I tried many medicines, none of them gave me any relief. After all, one medical man advised me to try your "Asthma Specific" as a last chance when I gave up all hopes of recovery. I used only six powders on alternate days and am extremely glad to inform you that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptom of the cursed malady. I do not get any symptom of the disease since September 18.

Yours very faithfully.
C. NARAYANA IYER
Dy. Inspector of Vaccination,
Gudur Circle,
Gudur, Nellore District,
Madras Presidency.

12-3-19.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58. Forbes, Street.

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM BETTER THAN GHEE.

COCOGEM entirely replaces bazaar ghee in every household and for all cooking purposes throughout India.

Bazaar ghees are largely mixtures of unwholesome animal fats and often contain mineral oils. These rancid strong smelling fats give objectionable odours and flavours which destroy the natural flavour of food cooked in them.

COCOGEM IS CLEAN, WHITE, 100 P.C. vegetable shortening. Foods cooked in Cocogem are palatable, easily digested and have no flavour except the enhanced natural flavour of the food itself. Cocogem imparts absolutely no flavour.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

PANDIT MALAVIYAJI ON MOPLAH RELIEF.

The reader will be glad to learn what Pandit Malaviyaji has to say about Moplah relief. The following is the translation of what he says in a letter written to me in Hindi:—

"I agree with every word of what you have written about helping Moplah women and children.

Where is the merit in a man who returns good for good?

The wise call him only good who does good to the evil-doer.

They alone are good who do good to those that do harm to them;

And these good souls adorn the earth; for it is the better for their birth.

"Please do not infer from the verse quoted by me that in my opinion all Moplahs have injured Hindus. But even assuming that all the Moplahs have done us an injury, even then must we serve them in the hour of their need. In such conduct lies the beauty of our religion.

'Let Love conquer hate.
Let the good conquer the evil-doers.
Let a generous heart conquer avarice.
Let Truth conquer falsehood.' "

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI.

In reply to my inquiry the Administrator of Nabha State has favoured me with the following reply which is dated 12th May 1924:—

Administrator's Office.
Nabha.
12th May, 1924.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th of May. I instituted enquiries with regard to Principal Gidwani's condition in Jail with the following results:—

Mr. Gidwani is wearing jail clothes, but these are clean, and he is allowed soap to wash them when he desires. He has neveh fasted since 21st March 1924. He is in a good state of health, and his weight is 1 maund 38 seers. Up to the present he has received the same food as other convicts in the jail but has been allowed milk on certain occasions on medical grounds. I understand that no difficulties are presented to his receiving visitors, and that only recently he was allowed to receive his wife and brother, and that every facility was provided on that occasion. Under the Jail Rules visitors can only be received once in six months.

I have personally visited the jail, and satisfied myself as to the above facts. Mr. Gidwani asked me for certain facilities, such as the cooking of his own food, provision of vegetables and some ghee, and permission to take exercise. These requests were granted by me. He made no complaints to me as to any rough treatment by the jail authorities or anybody else, although he had an opportunity of doing so as I interviewed him alone.

You seem to be under some misapprehension as to the conditions under which Principal Gidwani is imprisoned. He was sentenced under Sections 188 and 145 of the Indian Penal Code in October last together with Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mr. Santanam. I, as Administrator, suspended the sentences passed in those cases on condition that these gentlemen left the State and did not return thereto without permission. Mr. Gidwani broke the conditions of the suspension of the sentences when he returned to Nabha State on February the 21st. He is now in jail undergoing the sentences that were passed upon him in the first instance. There is no intention of trying Mr. Gidwani upon any further charge.

Thus Principal Gidwani is to suffer the original two years' imprisonment for having crossed to the Nabha State border, in Mr. Zimand's opinion, in the interest of humanity. Principal Gidwani does not complain because he never asked for his release in the first instance. But what is the public to think of an administration under which a man is imprisoned for doing what he considered was an act of humanity, and which as a matter of fact too resulted in no injury to anybody? If Mr. Zimand is to be believed, Principal Gidwani had no intention of entering the State in the company of the Jatha. I do not suppose it is contended that Principal Gidwani insists upon remaining in the State limits if he is left free. It would therefore seem that he is being made to serve the sentence without any just cause whatsoever.

ARE SIKHS HINDUS?

A friend from the Punjab writes:

"The Akalis here are more or less enraged at your note about Vaikom in which you class them with Muselmans and Christians as non-Hindus. I have had many people complaining to me that the Sikhs never formally dissociated themselves from Hinduism. And as for some people refusing to be called Hindus, it is pointed out that Swami Shraddhanand himself sometime ago took strong exception to be called a Hindu. Several prominent members of the S. G. P. C. are members of the Hindu Sabha; and though undoubtedly there is a feeling among one section of Akalis that it is better to disclaim all connection with Hinduism, there is an equally strong section which is conservative on this matter. Of course they want their temples separated from general Hindu temples and to be under their own control. But this is the case with all Hindu sects. The Jains so far as I am told, have the same right; and it is pointed out to me that the Sikhs are claiming no more than the Aryas, Brahmos and others not belonging to the orthodox Hindu traditions claim. After close acquaintance with the Sikh leaders here and with some study of the Sikh movement I myself feel that to class Akalis as non-Hindu is not entirely fair to them."

I am very glad to find that Sikh friends resent my classing them with non-Hindus. I assure them that I had no such intention whatsoever. During my first tour in the Punjab, I happened to say in speaking of the Sikhs that in my opinion they were a part of the Hindu community. I did so, because I knew that millions of Hindus believed in Guru Nanak and that the Grant Saheb was filled with the Hindu spirit and Hindu legends. But a Sikh friend who was present at the meeting took me aside and said with the gravest concern that my inclusion of the Sikhs in the Hindu community had given offence, and the friend advised me in future never to speak of the Sikhs in the same breath as Hindus. During my tour in the Punjab I found that the caution given by the friend was well-given. For I noticed that many Sikhs regarded themselves as belonging to a religion distinct from Hinduism, I promised the friend never again to refer to the Sikhs as Hindus. Nothing would, therefore, please me better than to find that the separatist tendency is confined only to a very few Sikhs and that the general body regard themselves as Hindus. I have met with the same fate from Arya Samajists. An innocent reference to them as being part of Hindus, was also resented. One gentleman felt insulted when without the slightest intention of hurting his feelings I referred to him as a Hindu. I soothed him by immediate apology. I have not fared much better with some Jains. During my tour in Maharashtra, I found many Jains telling me that they were a community apart from Hindus. I have never understood the Jain objection, because there is so much in common between Jainism, Buddhism, and Hinduism. I could somewhat understand the Arya Samaj objection, because, the Samajists are, if one may say so without giving offence, fanatically hostile to idol-worship and Pauranic literature and everything outside the Vedas and the Upanishads. But Jainism and Buddhism have so far as I know no such quarrel with Hinduism. Indeed Buddhism and Jainism are mighty reforms in Hinduism. Buddhism rightly insisted on internal purity. Its appeal went straight to the heart. It broke down arrogant assumption of superiority. Jainism represents the highest flight of logic. It has taken nothing for granted and has endeavoured to prove metaphysical truth by challenging the intellect. In my opinion we have hardly touched the vast literature that these two reform movements have produced.

Holding the views I do, I hope my Sikh friends will appreciate the fact that if I have classed them as non-Hindus it is out of delicate regard for their feelings and against my own inclination. So far as the Sikh kitchen is concerned it is a menace whether the Sikhs may be regarded as Hindus or non-Hindus. All this outside intrusion—for I cannot call it anything less—takes no note of the orthodox sensitiveness or the difficulty of the Darbar. And now that I have learnt the facts more fully about the Sikh kitchen I cannot help saying that it compromises the self-respect of the Kerala people. They are not living in starvation. If I was a volunteer, I would rather starve than be fed by outside charity whether Hindu or non-Hindu. Surely the Kerala people must be trusted to see to the feeding of their volunteers.

The Empire Day in Madras was observed in the usual manner. Principal mercantile firms and commercial houses in George Town and shops on Mount Road closed their business for the day and had Union Jack and commercial flags hoisted on their premises. All Government offices were also closed for the day.—A. P.

Baby's Own Tablets

SAVE YOUR CHILD FROM SUFFERING

There is nothing more trying to a mother than to see her little one in pain, whilst she stands helplessly by not knowing what to do to relieve its sufferings. Mothers who keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house ready for such emergencies feel safe and confident, knowing that this famous Canadian children's remedy gives prompt relief in the majority of infantile ailments.

Baby's Own Tablets are mother's help and the children's friend. They speedily reduce fever, dispel constipation, relieve indigestion, colic and croup, sweeten the stomach, allay teething pains, quiet the nerves, and promote health-giving sleep and a good appetite. They are guaranteed absolutely free from opiates, narcotics, or other harmful drugs, and may be given freely without fear of harm to the youngest and most delicate child.

Of medicine vendors, at 14 ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There has been no material change in the tone of our market during the past week and the demand from the up-country consuming areas has been extremely poor. Clearances in consequence have been small whilst values in all classes of goods show an easier tendency. Enquiry for replacements has been on a much more restricted scale, and only a limited volume of fresh business has been done. Dealers apparently regard their existing commitments as being sufficient for their immediate requirements, and are only willing to enter into further contracts at a considerable discount on manufacturers' present quotations.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—This section remains quiet and values are steady, though the tendency of bazar prices during the past week has been, if anything, downward. No important replacement business is reported as having been negotiated.

GREY DHOOTIES.—The demand is poor, and prices are easier to the extent of 6 to 9 pies per pair.

WHITES.—The improved reports from the plague-stricken areas have had the effect of slightly increasing the sales of light goods, the week closes with a decline in values of 1 to 2 annas per piece.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This section is extremely quiet, with the exception of Fancies, which are selling in small quantities.

YARNS. The market still remains lifeless. We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-9
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-10-0
T. Red Yarn, Rs. 1-7-6 to 2—3—6.
Grey Shirtings 3½ by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-15-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 16-1-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-4-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-8-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 ... lbs. Rs. 8-11-0 per piece.
r Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 28 per piece.
r Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23 per piece.
r Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 24 per piece.
Wh. Shatgs. 4,000 Raja 36in. by 40 yds. Rs. 11-4 per piece.

r The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The local yarn market closed for the annual "Barwari" Foojah on the 16th instant and will reopen on the 26th instant. A fair tone was in evidence at the close and values were firm at last week's rates.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and tickets—

Mule	10½s	Rs.	4 13-0	to	5-1-0
Mule	12½s	Rs.	5 0 0	to	5-4-0
Mule	14½s	Rs.	5-3-0	to	5-7-0
Mule	16½s	Rs.	5-6-0	to	5-10-0
Mule	20½s	Rs.	5-12-0	to	6-0-0
Mule	22s	Rs.	6-0-0	to	6-4-0

COAL.

There is no change to report in the general condition of the market, which has been very quiet during the last week. The wagon shortage continues and up-country consumers are finding the greatest difficulty in securing their requirements. Raisigs are fairly good.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur—Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 6 to 7.
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their weekly report on Gunny market, dated Calcutta May 20th say:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled firm throughout the period and a fair trade has been done in most qualities. The chief features for the nearer positions have been the demand for Australian Cornsacks and 5 lbs. Grainsacks for July/September. A good trade has also resulted in Heavy Cess and B. Twills for deliveries up to March next at enhanced rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 35-8-0; D.W. Salt Bags (1¾ lbs.) for June at Rs. 43-12-0; B. Twills for May at Rs. 52-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs. for June at Rs. 58-12-0, for July/August at Rs. 57-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ x 24 hd.) for October at Rs. 55-8-0 basis to Rs. 56-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/Sept. at Rs. 67-8-0, for August/October at Rs. 65-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 62-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50 x 30 hd.) for July/September at Rs. 66-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5lbs.) for July/September at Rs. 110-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and May at Rs. 60-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 56-12-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for May at Rs. 2-8-3 to Rs. 2-8-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 50-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 51-0-0 to Rs. 50-8-0, for October at Rs. 50-0-0; A Twills (48") for November at Rs. 58-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for June at Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 for August at Rs. 2-12-0, for September at Rs. 2-10-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October at Rs. 37-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 36-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 36-0-0; Hy. C.'s for Ready at Rs. 50-0-0, for May at Rs. 50-8-0, for June at Rs. 49-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 47-0-0; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 56-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for January/March at Rs. 43-8-0; B. Twills for May at Rs. 51-12-0 to Rs. 52-4-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-4-0 to 47-0-0; Liverpool Twills for July/September at Rs. 56-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 55-0-0, for Jnuary/March at Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 54-0-0.

Hussians—have remained steady, but only a small daily business has been done by Shippers, whilst Speculators have bought a moderate extent for the forward deliveries at about last rates. The market closes quiet with values a little easier.

9 porters for Ready and May at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for June at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for June/September at Rs. 15-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 for January/March at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-0-0.

50" 10ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-12-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June at Rs. 93-0-0.

11 porters for Ready and May at Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-0-0, for June at Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-0-0; for July/Sept. at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 19-14-0, for August/October and September/October at Rs. 20-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 for January/March at Rs. 19-0-0.

40" 12ozs., for May at Rs. 21-8-0"

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs, 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA

A SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE

for general use where a purgative is indicated.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable Sugar Coated

are confidently recommended as a valuable remedial agent of mild yet positive action.

For All Chronic or Acute Liver Disorders.

One trial is sufficient to demonstrate their efficacy.

Sold Everywhere.

Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul's Co.—M. R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Dey Bros., 32 Mogul Street, Rangoon.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU AND CO.'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 7.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 30th ult. amounted to £126,203,715, as compared with £126,291,545 on the previous Wednesday.

The larger proportion of the fair amount of gold available this week has been taken for the East.

Gold valued at $5,350,000 has arrived in New York $3,500,000 from London and $1,850,000 from Germany.

CURRENCY.

It is reported officially that the following amounts of coin were minted in France during 1923:—Fcs. 13,222,267.10 in nickel coins of 20. 10 and 5 centimes and Fcs. 87,850,274.50 in aluminium-bronze coins 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 centimes; the latter issue being intended to replace emergency notes issued by the Chambers of Commerce. The total value of the bronze-aluminium coins is thus brought up to Fcs. 589,465,469, and the issue of these coins being on the basis of about 22 millions per month, a total nominal value of Fcs. 850,000,000 will be available by the 1st January 1925, provided mintage continues at the same rate. That is to say, about twice the quantity of silver change actually in circulation before the War. The authorities consider that the issue of bronze-aluminium coins should not be pursued beyond what is strictly necessary. In view of the State obligation to reimburse these counters when circumstances allow of the issue again of silver coin, and a desire is expressed that a maximum figure should now be fixed for the total issue of these tokens. As for the nickel coins, their mintage continues on the basis of about 13 to 14 million francs a year; hence by the end of 1924 a total quantity of about Fcs. 180,000,000 should be available, which is double the quantity in existence before the war. It appears, therefore, that the situation will be the same in regard to pre-war silver currency and copper currency, the quantity of subsbtitutionary coins above mentioned is likely to be double the pre-war nominal circulation. There have been no issues of gold or silver coins in France during 1923.

SILVER.

Since we last addressed you, the market has been disposed to be quiet. Most of the support has come from bear covering on Eastern account. Fresh purchases for India or China are not practicable owing to the prices being so much above parity with both quarters. America has sold almost daily, but supplies from elsewhere are 'scanty'. The undertone, notwithstanding want of animation on the part of buyers, is fairly good.

From the Indian Currency Returns detailed below it will be observed that the silver reserves on the 30th ultimo show a further reduction. The amount of 7749 lacs of rupees represents 42.7 per cent. of the note circulation—18,133 lacs of rupees. This holding is the lowest since October 31st last when an absolute high record of 9902 lacs of rupees was returned, equivalent to 54.7 per cent. of the note circulation on that date—18099 lacs. The total metallic holdings (silver and gold combined) represented 68.2 per cent. on the earlier date, and 55.0 per cent. on the later date, of the note circulation on the respective dates. Though the silver reserves have fallen proportionately to such an extent during the past five months, very much greater reductions must take place before the possibility of coinage purchases by the Indian Government need enter into consideration.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)

	Apr. 15.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 30.
Notes in Circulation	18235	18222	18133
Silver coin and bullion in India	7900	7828	7749
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Securities (Indian Government)	5753	5753	5753
Securities (British Government	1400	1400	1399
Bills of Exchange	1000	1000	1000

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 30th ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 3rd instant consisted of about 35,300,000 ounces in sycee 46,000,000 dollars, and 4,760 silver bars, as compared with about 35,400,000 ounces in sycee, 46,900,000 dollars, and 3,050 silver bars on the 26th ultimo.

Quotations:—

May 1st 32.15/16d. cash 32.15/16d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 94s. 2d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

May 2nd 33.0 cash 33.0 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 94s. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

May 3rd, 32.13/16d. cash 32.13/16d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std.

May 5th 33.0 cash 32.7/8d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 94s. 1d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

May 6th 33.0 cash 32.15/16d. 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 94s. 1d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

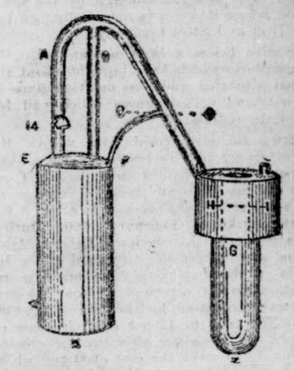
May 7th 33.1/8d. cash 33.0 2 mos. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 94s. 1d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Average 32.979d. cash 32.927d. 2 mos Bar Silver p. oz. std. Average 94s/1 0d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 5/16d. and 3/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

Lal-imli
Pure Wool
Lohis

The ideal light weight covering for hot weather nights. You will find in Lalimli Lohis exactly what you require for your comfort and protection from sudden changes in temperature.

In a variety of shades and qualities

No. 60	Lohis	108"x50"	Rs. 17/0/-	each.
No. 3	,,	9'x4½'	Rs. 9/6/-	,,
No. 26	,,	106"x50"	Rs. 8/0/-	,,
No. 26	,,	90"x45"	Rs. 6/4/-	,,
No. 200	,,	100"x50"	Rs. 6/12/-	,,
No. 26	Check Lohis	106"x50"	Rs. 9/0/-	,,
No. 240	Green Bordered Lohis	100"x50"	Rs. 6/12/-	,,

LALIMLI IS 100% PURE WOOL

Lalimli Pure Wool manufactures include Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Blankets, Underwear, and Hosiery of every description. We shall be happy to send you samples and particulars on application.

Everything made of pure wool for every occasion.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.,
(Branch of the British India Corporation, Ltd.)
CAWNPORE.

GLASS TILES
(SKY LIGHTS)

The only manufacturers of Glass Roofing Tiles in India

Dimensions :— 16" × 9" [Exactly fit with any Standard Mangalore Tile]

Tint :— A very agreeable greenish tint, allowing sufficient light, free from dust & the heat of the Sun.

Price :— Rs. 48/- per Doz. packed very safely in sound crates and delivered free at the Karad Railway Stn.

(M S M RY.)

Ogale Glass Works, Ltd.

OGALEVADI (Aundh State) Dist. Satara.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologen and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees Charges for one year in detail Rs. 8. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

KOTCHAK BAIRAM AT WOKING.

THE IMAM'S ADDRESS.

(By A F.)

A large company attended the celebration of the Id-ul-Fitr at the Mosque, Woking (Surrey) on Sunday, May 4. The rather long and usually rather expensive journey from London has in the past kept away many visitors, and the "special" thoughtfully arranged this year brought many such to swell the throng. Ambassadors, officers, officials, politicians and journalists were among the assembly, shoulder to shoulder with princes, clerks, workingmen and well-dressed ladies.

The changeable and uncertain weather showed its best side during prayers and the greater part of the sermon, which was concluded in the shelter of spacious marquees.

These constitute a welcome innovation by the young acting Imam, Khwaja Nazir Ahmad, only too much justified by the vagaries of the English climate. Every one congratulated him on the marquees, on the brilliant and picturesque gathering, and on his daring address, which can be safely described as a great success. The young Khwaja must be by now rather tired of being called a "remarkably fine Imam for one so young." This festival will have definitely placed him in the category of "good Imams", without any diluting phrase. His father, Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din, has reason to be proud of his son and pupil.

The Imam once referred to his youth, as was only nice and proper, and gave us veterans a sense of his propriety and good taste; after which we feel it only fair give-and-take to recommend him, from now on, to cease to excuse his youth. "Youth rules this earth, and brightens Paradise."

Numbers of new-comers or infrequent visitors, as well as the varied worshippers—Indian, Persian, Afghan, Egyptian, Hungarian, Belgian, French, English and other,—united in congratulating Khwaja Nazir Ahmad and his Secretary, Mr. Rudolf Pickthall, on the clever (and kind) idea of running a cheap excursion "special" from London. My own party was composed of people whose recollections of the Mosque were chiefly of the Maulvie Sadr-ed-Din, or of the Khwaja Kamulud Din, both of whom have left the most pleasant memories among all who came under their influence. Madame Maurisson, of Ostende, told me she had travelled to Woking with her daughter in the hope of meeting Sadr-ed-Din, who received her and her daughter Rechida into Islam. Sadr-ed-Din, who is now in Berlin, is, we hear, creating there the same pleasant relations among his friends and followers. Our veteran British Muslim, Habibullah Lovegrove, recounted to me some of the changes time has brought, of growth and improvement, but, naturally, some of them changes to request. He told me how in the old days he would come down to the Muslim house adjoining the mosque, and after attending prayers would stay all night for study and rest: entertained in a lovely clean chamber beautifully decorated with flowers from the mosque garden. All very fine to remember; but the world moves and time passes. The movement developes, and hardens into something more highly organised, and perhaps less personal and sympathetic.

Truly it was a remarkable gathering. Not far from a group of the Indian bodyguard of the King, in garden-party grey frock-coats and attended by their servants, stood Ismail Hakki Bey, who forms part of the Turkish naval mission now in this country to study shipbuilding and purchase some vessels for Turkey. Ilhamy Nafiz Bey, the head of the mission, has gone to Holland, and Hakki Bey goes this week to Devonport. Wandering among the brilliant oriental garments "star-scattered on the grass" I saw many Western friends including M. Felix Valyi, Captain Dixon Johnson, Lord Headley and Dr. Leon. An indefatigable party of local British Muslims skillfully assisted the caterers in providing lunch and tea to the large gathering. At the close of the proceedings the Egyptian Minister to London invited the entire Assembly to the celebration of the Id on the following day at the Egyptian Ministry.

THE IMAM'S ADDRESS.

The Imam, Khwaja Nazir Ahmed, gave his address on the text from the Sura "the Family of Imam":— "Say: O! People of the Book! come ye to an equitable arrangement with us—that we worship not aught but God, and that we join no other god with Him, and that the one of us take not the other for Lords, beside God."

He said that the establishment of peace throughout the world was the great topic of the day. In many directions an earnest endeavour was manifested to discover a solution for world conflict. The nature of God and the purpose of God's influence in the world had occupied the most developed intellects. If we liked to grant that war is divine, we could easily prove the power of God. The task had been set before the world to find what lesson the Great War had to give us. They could not effect much in that direction unless they were frank and outspoken.

The Imam referred to Principal Garvie's recent orders at the recent great Christian Conference known as "Coppec." A royal message was sent to the Christian people represented there. And the Premier sent a greeting which was received even more enthusiastically than that from the King. He declared, with an increasing depth of Christian conviction as he has attained a higher level of public authority, his living belief in Christian doctrine and the simple faith it engenders.

Twelve hundred delegates, after days of talk, went back to their homes satisfied that the establishment of world peace was consistent with Christian principle and a necessary part of Christian effort. As Roman Catholics and some other Christians had been excluded from any part in the Conference, its conclusions on the implications of Christianity may be, by a parody of its title, regarded as not worth a Russian 'Copec.'

Nevertheless, the exclusive fragments of Christendom who foregathered were asked to resolve whether leadership in the propaganda of world peace should pass from the hands of the Christians, away to a neglect of their duty, into those of braver and purer men and women. Naturally, after such an appeal, and the contemplation of such a calamity, they decided to retain the leadership. A fair criticism by a Muslim would be that such a movement was merely a crying of "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." Peace cannot be created by propaganda, and it cannot be assured by treaties. Christian peace was even regarded with some suspicion. Some Christian nations could be found in the interests of the Peace to assume the burden of mandates over lands like Mesopotamia or Syria, which were of some present or prospective value. No Christian country, however, not even "God's own country" America, could be induced to take on a mandate for Armenia an unproductive country.

Those Conference delegates declared that Christianity was inconsistent with the spirit of Imperialism. It would be noticed that Socialism was in power to-day and that Socialism—at best theoretically—was fundamentally offered to Imperialism. Was this only a coincidence? Far from it, Christians now, as always, reflected the views of those in power. That very fact had brought out a powerful retort to the assumption of the Copec Conference, that peace was a Christian principle. During the Great War, eminent Christian exponents and authorities had defended the policy of the sword of retribution. Christ, unless he could be misinterpreted, was put into the background, and Saint Paul with his avenger of wrath has brought with an unwanted prominence. One esslesiastic said "If Saint Paul is right in defending the punishment of individual wickedness, it must be lawful to use avenging wrath against a community which is acting sinfully against human rights. Another, freely translating the injunction of Christ to love one's neighbour, said that love itself dictated resistance to wrong. Ecclesiastic after ecclesiastic translated the Sermon on the Mount as only binding on the individual, or as consistent with war.

When the Allies were victorious, evidently these gentlemen believed that the world was enjoying a victory of Christian principles over human injustice and the gospel of Power. Such extremely credulous people would perhaps be able to explain the fact that a large number of those who went to war and participated in the victory were not Christians at all and disagreed with Christian principles.

The Sermon on the Mount was clear and precise. It was emphatically for peace and non-resistance. There had long been Biblical warrant for opposing usury, but the Sermon on the Mount even deprecated the laying up of treasure. The Christians of to-day, no doubt, will start to bring this neglected Christian principle to the light of day when the Capital Levy is introduced by the Government.

Where was the faith, even as large as a grain of mustard-seed, that Christ declared would remove mountains? Christianity no longer possessed it. Instead we heard the dictum that "the days of miracles are over." Things regarded as true in the Biblical account would be rejected as incredible if repeated to day. Even Christ if he reappeared would be accepted by no Christian church. That religion, it seemed, was of no great vitality which exhibits not a single example of the faith even as large as mustard-seed.

He did not belittle the mission of Jesus. Jesus said he had not the time to teach all he had to teach, and he prophesied the coming of another. Another great teacher came and he perfected and completed the message. The Holy Prophet Muhammad did not bring a "religion of the sword"; nevertheless, it would have been impossible for him to have preached a Gospel of perpetual peace and unqualified non-resistance. A religion that was only charitable did not meet all conditions of life. Resistance, force, war must sometimes be. But let there be no mistake; that was not an advocacy of war. Good men properly wanted peace and the preservation of peace. Not men, but God alone, could be allowed to dictate the limits of peace and the terms of the edict of human salvation.

I was only realism and logic to admit that what was both aggregate and definite were part and might remain a part of the web of human life and relations. The aim of Holy Quran was to put an end to war. At the same time it denounced an aggressive nationality as criminal. Despite the cynical misuse of the phrase in modern time, it was true that the one legitimate use of warfare was to put an end to war. Aggression and criminality could only be destroyed by resistance and repression. If the aggressive criminality was horrible and cruel, they must be the same to overcome it. By terrible examples they must prove to the aggressors that they cannot act thus.

That was a very different proposition from a "religion of the sword." The Quran enjoined "Let there be no compulsion in religion." The holy stream of prophecy, from Zoroaster to Buddha, was accepted by the Muslim as part of the gift of God to man. "We believe in Allah and in what was revealed to Abraham Isaac and Jacob, to the prophets and apostles, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad. Now come ye to an equitable arrangement with us. As we accept the Prophet Jesus will you accept the Prophet Muhammad?"

Among the company present were H.H. the Begum of Mahawadar, Prince Amdul Khaliq of Mangrol, Prince Abdul Aziz, Prince Mohammed Sadiq. Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Ali Imam, the Egyptian Councillor, The Turkish Councillor and staff, The Minister of Esthonia, Consul-General of Afghanistan and staff, Lord Headley, Sir A. A. Mamilton, Viscountess de Bouillon, Khider Ogly of the Soviet Peace Delegation, Sir Krishna Gupta, H. E. Jelaluddin Arif Bey (Turkish Minister at Rome), Ismail Hakki Bey (Turkish Naval Mission.)

Tatlex

PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

PER TIN OF **25** EIGHT ANNAS

PER PACKET OF **10** THREE ANNAS

Arcadian Tobacco Co. Ltd
(Incorporated in England)

It is very important for you

to know that

OUR

"Ali Baba"

Genuine Swadeshi Umbrellas

are guaranteed Waterproof.

Money refunded if found otherwise.

These Umbrellas are manufactured specially for us on improved lines.

Strong and Durable.

Rs. 4/12 each.

N. B.—Special rates quoted for large quantities.

The "WONDER" SILK SHIRT	ASOKA SPECIAL TUSSORE SUIT
is a fashionable shirt made out of Benares Silk. Cool and Comfortable. Has double Cuffs: Made to Measure. Rs. 10/12 each with 2 Collars.	A very strong and durable office suit; Neat appearance: Well made. Will stand any amount of Washing Rs. 12-8 per suit (Coat and Pant.)

Obtainable at all our Branches.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

(The Premier Swadeshi Stores of India.)

Telephone 25677

High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Specialists,

Asoka Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "ASOKAS" BOMBAY.

Branches:—Charni Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay; and Poona & Karachi

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

FREE

TO SMOKERS of **Imperial Specials**

Virginia Cigarettes

TINS OF 50
AND
PACKETS OF 10.

ONE "EVERSHARP" PENCIL (Silver-plated) - - - - - for 25 Seals.
ONE PAIR MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES - - - - - - - for 25 „
ONE ATTRACTIVE VANITY CASE - - - - - - - - for 20 „
TWO PACKS of High-Class PLAYING CARDS - - - for 15 „

ONE RED SEAL similar to Facsimile shewn in each Corner is packed in every Tin of 50 Cigarettes

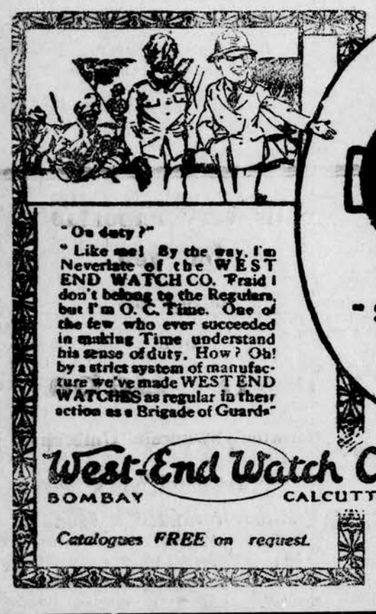
FIVE Empty 10's Packet FRONTS will be accepted as the equivalent of one Seal

Choose Your Present and Post Your Seals and Packet Fronts to Post Box 601, Calcutta.

COLLECTORS ARE RECOMMENDED TO SEND THEIR SEALS AND PACKET FRONTS BY REGISTERED POST.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.



"On duty?"
"Like me! By the way, I'm Neverlate of the WEST END WATCH CO. 'Fraid I don't belong to the Regulars, but I'm O. C. Time. One of the few who ever succeeded in making Time understand his sense of duty. How? Oh! by a strict system of manufacture we've made WEST END WATCHES as regular in their action as a Brigade of Guards"

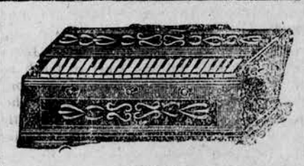
The "SILLIDAR" System Lever Gent's Watch

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Catalogues FREE on request.

A Timekeeper for the watch for Active men.

NICKEL SILVER — Rs. 30
Rolled Gold — „ 40
also in Pocket style.



OUR
'New Mahin Flute'

Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.

Please ask for free Catalogue.

Parisian Company

Post Box: 414(×), CALCUTTA
Telegraphic Address;
"SANGITALAY"

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR
HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY
with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

VENOLA

Cures all poisonous, mercurial sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure. Price Rs. 4-8-0, Venola, Postage extra, also can be had from all the Chemist and Oilmanstores.

This dread disease, Syphilis, which is originated from youthful indiscretion and thoughtlessness when it gets into the system and manifests itself in its characteristic form, can't be got out of system so easily, by administering medicines of the quacks. It requires careful attention and a good medicine which is really able to restore the system to its former state. If neglected this fatal disease often plays havoc on the system and stamps its seal on the descendants of that unfortunate being, (those who were born during this state of life.)

Venola effectually cures all venereal and mercurial ulcers in all its stages, irradicates it from the system within a week, no matter how old or advanced the disease is. It effects a miraculous cure within 48 hours.

Cure is guaranteed or the full value refunded on [illegible].

J. N. HARRISO
Calcutta and Bomb

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

WE waste no time making extravagant claims for our Store Service because our chief object in life is to render the kind of Store Service that will satisfy the average Motorist or Motor Dealer at a price the average Motorist or Motor Dealer can afford to pay, not occasionally but week after week. After all it is some job to operate the Advance Motor Co's business so as to maintain and sustain its important Service as "Bombay's Leading Motor Accessory Depot."

A QUICK RETURN TOLOST POWER.
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

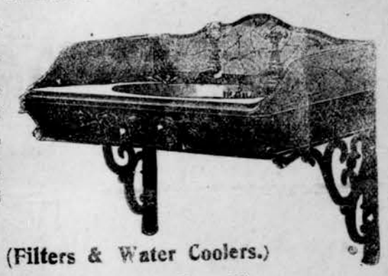
ensures by restoring and retaining the vita fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sen free.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI,
177, (B) Harrison Road, CALCUTTA
393, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

SANITARY WARE.

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.



(Filters & Water Coolers.)

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay